INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 143— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BURMESE REVOLT CAUSED BY HUNGER.

—:0:—

Peoples' Party Calls For Truce

GOV T. OUT OF TOUCH WITH MASSES.

(BY MAIL)—

RANGOON, June 11.

The Chief Whip of the People's Party has addressed the following:—

253, Phayre St.,
Rangoon, 10th June '31.

To
The Private Secretary,
To His Excellency the Governor of Burma.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to confirm the despatch to-day of the following telegram to you for submission to His Excellency:—

"People's Party considers disturbances due to economic distress and pressure of capitation tax and deplores unnecessary loss of life and property. Urges immediate conference with leaders to consider various suggestions put forward by meetings of representative leaders. If Conference refused party compelled to consider co-operation a failure. Suggests also immediate calling of special session of Legislative Council "

Further, I am directed to state the regret of the Party that His Excellency's Government has so far ignored the offer of co-operation by the various leaders of Burmese opinion and to express ths hope that the suggestions put forward by the People's Party as the biggest party of elected members in the Legislative Council with the policy of co-operation with the Government, will receive due consideration.

At the outset, I must admit that reviewing the results of such co-operation over a period of nearly nine years, both in the Legislative Council and outside it cannot be said that they are encouraging. The Party, however, trusts that, as in effect, the recommendations of the Party in the Legislative Council, though opposed by the officials at the time in the Council, have been acted up to, to mention one for instance as the easy method of the collection of the land revenue taxes and economic relief in the form of additional agricultural loans, the Government will not let the question of prestige lie in the way of accepting the Party's suggestions.

DANGEROUS CRISIS

Burma is now passing through an extremely dangerous crisis. Due to the unprecedented heavy fall in the price of paddy, the economic condition of the people has gone from bad to worse. The drastic methods adopted in the collection of capitation tax during the last three years had made the people desperate and despair of life.

The present disturbances in some districts are due to this acute economic distress and the fear of oppression which the people suffered duging the collection of capitation taxes some three years ago.

These facts have been openly stated even by the witnesses of the Government, before the Tribunal.

The present situation in Burma is analogous to that of the Peasant Risings in England under Wat Tyler in 1381 and John Hamped in 1637. The People's Party deplores the loss of many lives and much property. The Party is fully aware that the Government has the necessary authority and finance to discharge its legal responsibility to quell the disturbances but the leaders of the people and elected representatives like members of this party, have a moral obligation to protect the true interests of the people, and it is to ...e this object and find ways ...means of overcoming the di...es with the least possible ...ment damage to the people ... country, that the Party has suggested a Conference or a special session of the Legislative Council in the telegram.

IRISH ANALOGY

Tthe Party feels that the present disturbances could break out as the Government has been out of touch with the masses of the people and due to its failure to confer with the leaders of public opinion as frequently as it should be done. The welfare of the people at large is thus lost sight of.

In the opinion of the Party, the present method of quelling the disturbances by adopting military tactics cannot have a lasting effect, as can be seen from the past history of Ireland, where in nearly every generation, an armed revolt, few in numbers with insurgents were no doubt always inadequate arms, broke out. The defeated, leaders hanged, imprisoned or transported but they became heroes and martyrs of Ireland and the faith for which they have suffered has remained alive in the imagination of the people, later giving birth to Sinn Feiners. It is now the common talk in the Irish Free States that the British helped the Irish struggle to victory by repeated oppressive measures and by the unsympathetic response to the demands of the constitutionalists. "The physical force argument" should not be encouraged in these days.

NO FORCE CAN FRIGHTEN

When a people reputed to be "generous impulsive, artistic, mechanical lovers of sport and racing, often passionate and vain, always sensitive as to personal honour....but capable of great effort" (summed up Sir Harcourt Butler as the character of the Burman), get despaired of life no armed force can frighten them to subjugation particularly when their religion teaches them that it is better to die in battle than be alive defeated. ("Matam Seyyo Yance Jive Prajito" Dhammapada).

Besides the use of force will not convince those who in any case are marked out for death by starvation. The present method of suppression, especially the burning of villages as reprisals, make the people more desperate and tends to alienate even the sympathy of the people who have all along been on the side of law and order. In this respect, I would like you to remind His Excellency of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin delivered before the European Association Calcutta in December last, about the use of force.

In conclusion, I am to state that the People's Party expects that the Government will practise what the Home Member preached in the Legislative Council—"Akodena Jine Kodan," (Conquer anger by the absence of anger, i.e., love), and that the Party believes that it is not yet too late for the Government to accept the co-operation offered by the representatives of the people and convene a Conference at which the various suggestions for the pacification of the country and the relief of economic distress can be discussed.

The prospects for the next year are still worse and it is hoped that His Excellency will give this matter urgent consideration.—A.P.

CO-OPERATION AMONG PEOPLE NEEDED.

Lady Willingdon On India's Future.

WOMEN TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART

SIMLA, June 18.

The Delhi Provincial Council of Women were 'At Home' to the Countess of Willingdon this afternoon when a warm welcome was extended to and an address was presented to her. The address summarised the work done by the Council during the last three years and emphasised the need for further constructive social work.

Her Excellency replying said "The future of this great country no one can foretell. But the more the responsibility of Government falls upon her own shoulders, the more will co-operation among her people be really necessary and the greater will be the part that women of India will have to play to bring about that happiness and contentment which we all hope will be hers in years to come."

NOT TO WORK AGAINST INDIA

Advice To Muslims

BORSAD, June 18.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan accompanied by Sjt. Devidas Gandhi visited to-day Petlad in Baroda State where he addressed a public meeting exhorting Mussalmans not to run counter to the activities of their fellow countrymen.

He was sure the country would be free in an unexpectedly short time.—A. P.

•HOLKAR'S VIEWS ON FEDERATION

The Prime Minister, Indore, wires as follows:—

Reports appearing in the papers of 10th and 12th instant relating to the Maharaja of Holkar's views regarding Federation etc., are without any foundation and are totally unauthorised.—A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" ACCUSED ABSENT AGAIN

NEW DELHI, June 18.

Hearing of the Delhi Conspiracy case was adjourned till to-morrow, the accused having again absented themselves from Court.—A. P.

PEASANT UNREST IN U. P.

Situation In Rae Bareily Grows Worse.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL INVITED.

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Agrarian situation in Rae Bareli is reported to be giving cause for anxiety. Pandit Mataprasad Misra and Mr. Sitla Sahai have come to Allahabad to consult Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Provincial Congress leaders regarding the situation there.

NOTICES ON CONGRESSMEN

A number of Congress workers are reported to have been served with notices under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. An unconfirmed report states that at one place a lathi charge was made.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has decided to visit Rae Bareli next week after which the Provincial Council of Congress will decide on the steps to be taken. A committee of Enquiry will also visit Rae Bareli among the members being Dr. Katju, Raja Ahmed Kidwai, and Mohanlal Saxena.—A.P.

COERCIVE MEASURE IN KARNATAK

Peasants' Cry Goes Unheeded.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 17.

Without giving replies to the applicants in Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas for suspension, the Collector has ordered recovery of the second instalment of land revenue by coercive measures. Coercive measures have been styed only in seventy villages. The Mamlatdar circular to the Circle Inspectors says that even demand notices were not necessary and that village officers and Circle Inspectors would be responsible if revenue was not collected within ten days. The order also says that where Japtis fail for feiture of lands should be resorted to. The Local Relief Committee is organising relief for the starving peasants in Siddapur. The Merchants' Association and the Marikamba Temple Trustees of Sirsi donated Rs. 800 and Rs. 250 respectively for supplying rice to the distressed.

TROUBLE AT PERAMBUR WORKSHOP

A Lock-Out Threatened

MADRAS, June 18.

The deadlock in the M. & S. M. Railway workshops at Perambur still continues. The workmen entered the workshop but refused to work. Notice was put up this morning by the Chief Mechanical Engineer stating that only such workmen as signed a promise that they would work, would be admitted into the workshop.

Most of the workmen entered the workshop signing the promise but some again observed Satyagraha. It is understood that the authorities will declare a lock-out if the workers do not change their attitude.—A. P.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT AT VILLE PARLE.

Occupants Of Motor Bike And Side-car Severely Injured.

Mr. Lorasp Kapadia, who along with his wife, sister and her one year old baby were out for a drive in his motor bike met with a serious accident on Thursday evening on the Ghodbunder Road at Ville Parle.

The bike and a motor car came in collision with the result that all the occupants of the motor bike were thrown out on the street.

All the injured persons were immediately taken to Wadia Dispensary and later brought down to Bombay at the Parsi General Hospital.

The condition of Miss Homamai, the sister of Mr. Lorasp is reported to be serious.

A DUEL AT GENEVA.

No Place To Ventilate Grievances!

ATTACK ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 18.

Geneva.—An outburst against the Indian Government was made by Mr. Moodaliar, Indian Workers' Delegate, at the Labour Conference on the occasion of the discussion of the questionnaire to be sent to the Governments regarding the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations.

Mr. Moodaliar said that no serious attempt had been made by the Indian Government to impart to the Indian child the benefits of compulsory elementary education, while the death-rate among children owing to the prevailing ignorance of modern Hygiene was one in three. He added that "helpless children aged five to six" were employed roughly on two pence a day to manufacture cigars and forced to work for ten to fourteen hours a day in "dark and unventilated hovels." He also referred to the "scandal of the native shoe industry."

Indian Government representative hotly rebutted charges and declared that the Conferene was not the proper place to ventilate grievances.—Reuter.

MAHARASTRA B. P. C. C,

POONA CITY, June 17.

Sjt. Shanker V. Thaker in an appeal to members of the Maharashtra P.C.C. says:—

I withdraw my candidature for the All-India Congress Committee in favour of Sjt. Vinayak Narhar Barve. All voters sympathetically considering Sjt. Barve's wholehearted contribution to the Civil Disobedience Movement and his varied national activities in the constructive programme should vote for him.

DESPERATE DISEASES DEMAND DESPERATE REMEDIES.

—:0:—

Sir Montagu Webb Says Countryside Must Be Saved From Disaster.

IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF RATIO TO 1/4 WILL SAVE GOVT. FROM BANKRUPTCY.

KARACHI, June 18.

Sir Montagu Webb in an interview strongly urged the immediate reduction of the shilling ratio to 1-4.

He declared "Desperate diseases demand desperate remedies and dropping the sterling value of the rupee seems to me the least dangerous course to follow in the present very grave economic emergency.

DESPERATE DISEASE

The desperate disease to-day is the worldwide fall in gold prices, so extensive, so rapid, so unending that all primary producers in all countries have been brought to the verge of ruin. The root cause of the disease need not be here discussed.

In India the inability of the agriculturists to sell their production profitably prevents them from buying manufactured goods or even paying land taxes. Consequently both the provincial and the Central Governments are threatened with bankruptcy.

TRADE PARALYSED

The Government of India cannot meet its sterling liabilities. Private traders are paralysed and further falling of prices threatens bankruptcy and ruin and economic and political chaos.

In these circumstances dropping the rupee to 1/4 very objectionable as it is in many ways, is, in my belief, a remedy that can be applied most quickly and effectively with the least permanent damage.

SAVE AGRICULTURISTS

There is no special evil in the 1-6 ratio or any particular virtue in the 1-4 ratio, but altering the ratio will raise prices in India and so save the countryside from disaster and it is the countryside that chiefly matters.

I know no better way that can be relied upon to ease the present difficulties whilst America recovers its reason."—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
JULY.
New York, June 18.

Previous Closing Rate	8.74
To-day's Opening Rate	8.65
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	8.47
Difference	—.27
Broach Expectations J.-A. Rs.	170
Broach Expectations A.M. Rs.	183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JULY.
Liverpool, June 18.

Previous Closing Rate	4.73
To-day's Opening Rate	4.68
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.68
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, June 18.

Silver Ready	12-3/8 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	12-3/8 Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, June 18.

Vaisak	42	4	0
Jeth	42	0	0

CONGRESS WANTS SUBSTANCE. NOT SHADOW.

—:0:—

Mahatma Gandhi Exposes A Fallacy.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The public are entitled to know why after having made repeated declarations to the country the Working Committee had passed the resolution requiring me (other conditions being favourable) to attend the Round Table Conference if thereto required for the presentation of the Congress position.

Ordinarily a member of the Working Committee could not tell the public of discussions behind its resolutions, their defeated amendments or counter resolutions. But in the present case the Working Committee has made an exception and authorised me to take the public into confidence in order that I might clear my position and also explain that of the Working Committee.

DEMOCRATIC NATURE OF MAHATMA.

It was my essentially democratic nature which in spite of my very strong objection, impelled me to submit to the resolution. One may not make a principle of every objection and, if not carried, block the way by threatening to retire from an institution or by refusing submission to the opinion of the majority. I therefore fought the Working Committee, reminded it of my repeated public and private declarations and moved informally a resolution myself which I thought was far more consistent and desirable in the national interest. But I could not carry with me the majority who thought that not to attend the Conference by reason of the failure of a communal settlement would be to play into the hands of the enemy and expose the Committee to unnecessary misrepresentation.

Though there is much to be said for the majority view, I regard mine to be safer and more truly in consonance with the Lahore resolution on the communal question. There was, in my opinion, sound reasoning behind my declaration that I should not attend the Round Table Conference if there was no agreed settlement of the communal question. Absence of it would mean absence of unity and absence of unity would deprive the national demand of the strength required to secure its acceptance.

GIVE UP HOPE OF WINNING SWARAJ.

My proposition therefore before the Working Committee was that, agreed settlement failing, the Congress should give up the hope of winning a Swaraj constitution by the way of the present Round Table Conference and should wait till all the communities were satisfied to adopt a purely national solution. The Congress could meanwhile further consolidate its position and work with greater concentration for the masses including all the communities and thus make the toilers of all the other communities regard the Congress as theirs as the Hindus do.

This does not mean giving up the struggle for freedom.

WHAT IS SWARAJ.

It all depends upon what we mean by and want through Purna Swaraj. If we mean an awakening among the masses, a knowledge among them of their true interest and ability to serve that interest against the whole world and if through Purna Swaraj we want harmony, freedom from aggression from within or without and a progressive improvement in the economic condition of the masses, we can gain our end without political power and by directly acting upon the powers that be. One form of direct action is adult suffrage. The second and more potent form is Satyagraha. It can easily be shown that whatever is needful and can be gained by political power can perhaps be more quickly and more certainly gained by Satyagraha. If such is the case and if in spite of all attempts to secure an honourable settlement of the communal question fails, it is obvious that we should give up the attempt to secure a Swaraj constitution at the present moment. It is better and quicker to wait till the Congress has become equally popular with the other communities than to attempt to force Swaraj through highly artificial surroundings. If the Congress means what it says, it cannot be long gaining the adherence of all the other communities. Meanwhile the Congress must fulfil its mission of representing the starving millions by fighting for their relief, if it cannot do so by gaining power then by gaining that relief through the government existing at the moment. Whilst discussing this probability with English friends, I was reminded that this position was hardly fair, not to take the power to make the reforms and to force the hands of those who cannot carry on the administration if they grant the reforms, in their opinion only so called. I pointed out the fallacy underlying the rebuke. The Congress is ever ready to take the power if it is given to it but the Congress is too weak to seize power from unwilling hands in the artificial surroundings of the Round Table Conference and that in the absence of real unity between the chief actors, the communities.

SUBSTANCE NOT THE SHADOW.

The Congress wants the substance not the shadow. It can therefore wait for the shadow of power, it cannot wait for the substance of freedom which the dumb millions so badly need and can understand.

I have placed before the public the main part of the argument I placed before the Working Committee. It failed to convince its majority. It may fail therefore to convince too the majority of the public. Nevertheless my position will probably be the same as now if and when the Conference fails to meet the Congress position.

But having accepted the resolution of the Working Committee, I shall faithfully carry it out and work at the Conference with all possible zeal, if I am destined to attend it. I should not reject real power if it is real. I should put my whole soul into working for it. But I have wisdom and patience enough to wait for it if necessary and know that such waiting may be a process of hastening.

TROOPS SURROUND BUDDHIST MONASTERY IN BURMA.

—:0:—

But Rebels Manage To Give The Slip.

DACOITIES IN DISTRICTS CONTINUE.

RANGOON, June 18.

Captain Goddard and troops surrounded at 4 in the morning to-day a Buddhist monastery in a village in Prome District but the rebels escaped before the closure could be completed.

ONE KILLED: ONE WOUNDED

While escaping one of the rebels was killed and another was wounded. Neither of them was a leader. Both were recruits from the same village. The 'oath of allegiance' was found on the dead rebel, with rosary, amulet and charms complete.

RAID ON REBEL CENTRE

A successful raid was made this morning in Doungyi area in Henzada District. Twenty local rebels were arrested. Several dacoities are reported from Henzada, Thayetmyo, Bassein and Tharrawaddy. A villager was murdered at the latter place.

The Burning of Indian huts in Kyauktan area is reported from Hanthawaddy.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply C. M. O. MANGROL, Kathiawar.
3170

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE B.P.N.A. preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to C. M. O. MANGROL, Kathiawar.
A 3168

THERE ARE VACANCIES for TEACHERS with Persian, Sanskrit and Mathematics in Bombay Presidency. See personally EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R5263

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for a High School, one year's binding essential. Apply stating terms and qualifications to HEAD MASTER, Sheth Hussenally High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad.
A 3166

Loan

WANTED a managing partner for a very big and most paying industrial concern. Investment about Rs. 35,000/- immediately on 6 per cent. interest, which returnable within a year or early. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 5244

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to start Talkie Concern at Bangalore City. Liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 5252

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE of 1000 I.H.P. Please quote rates with full particulars to The AHMEDABAD SHRI RAMKRISHNA MILLS CO., LTD., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.
N 3167

Educational

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by "The Hindu Education Society" registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
E 3065

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION (1930) RESULTS.

PERCENTAGE of passes from SYDENHAM COLLEGE was 44 as against All-India percentage of nearly 21. New G. D. A. Classes commence from 20th June. Apply sharp for enrolment and admission into the College Hostel, situated at the Cumballa Hill, to the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
3171

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above named fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States.)

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. SARDA MEHTA, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

The application forms must be returned duly filled in by the 25th July, 1931, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund.

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Dated, 15th June, 1931.

N.B.—Girls studying in vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Standards should not apply as no scholarships are awarded to them.
3165

NOTICE

Post — STENOGRAPHER.

Salary — Upto Rs. 900/- according to qualifications. Must be graduate in English and speed 180 to 200 words a minute. An Indian with Hindi Qualifications will be preferred.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
3100

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 BAGS PORTLAND CEMENT UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Liquor Shed (Safe Warehouse) Alexandra Dock the under mentioned Bags of Portland Cement marked Portland, P. R. R., Cement.

1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Shunko Maru" of 23-2-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Honolulu Maru" of 16-3-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Sumatra Maru" of 30-3-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Kaga Maru" of 1-4-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Hamburg Maru" of 8-4-31.

The sale is subject to a reserve price.

It is a condition of sale that the shipping marks upon each bags of cement shall be effaced to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs by the buyer or buyers at his or their expense prior to removal of the goods from the Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent in Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

The BUCKINGHAM and CARNATIC CO., LTD., have for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, TOWELS, bearing their well-known "KAINCHI" or "TULWAR" mark in conjunction with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:

"WBD	564	C	50"
"WBD	564	C	34"
"WBD	521	C	50"
"WBD	521	C	30"
"WBD	522	C	50"

The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Ltd., have also for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, COATINGS, bearing the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:—

"BC 1108"

A copy of the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark appears above.

In the month of January, 1929, the Company learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons of Amritsar and Bombay were selling in the Indian Market Towels under a trade mark a representation of which is shewn below.

and in conjunction with the following letters and numbers viz:—

"BPS	464	C	50"
"BPS	664	C	50"
"BPS	464	C	34"
"BPS	621	C	50"
"BPS	621	C	30"
"BPS	422	C	1"
"BPS	422	C	2"

The Company also learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons were selling in the Indian markets, coatings, bearing the said mark in conjunction with the following letters and numbers, viz:

"BPS 101 C 1"

The Company thereupon filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1410 of 1929 against Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons and on the 10th February, 1931, a decree by consent was passed in the said suit whereby Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons their servants and Agents were restrained from manufacturing and/or selling or offering or exposing for sale or disposing of and/or passing off towels and coatings not of the Company's manufacture, (1) bearing the mark complained of or any other mark being a colourable imitation of the Company's "Kainchi" or "Tulwar" mark and (II) marked with the combination of letters and numbers referred to or (III) under any other mark or get up calculated or intended to pass off or enable others to pass off any such towels and coating as and for the goods of the Company and from selling or procuring to be sold and from in any manner representing any towels and coating sold or offered for sale by them not of the Company's manufacture as the towels and coating of the Company, and were ordered to pay and have paid to the Company a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the Company's costs of the said suit.

And notice is hereby further given that proceedings both Civil and Criminal will be taken by the Company against any person, Firm or Company found to be selling or offering or exposing for sale in the Indian markets, towels, coating or other piecegoods not manufactured by the Company and bearing a mark which is a colourable imitation of the Company's Kainchi or Tulwar mark or bearing the combination of letters and numbers referred to.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1931.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for the Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd.
3163

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RADIO PICTURES
COLOSSAL PRODUCTION.
DIXIANA
Featuring BEBE DANIELS, ROBT WOOLSEY, BERT WHEELER

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
TONS OF MONEY
Featuring
RALPH LYNN YVONNE ARNAUD.
One Long Scream

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Universal Talking Picture.
MELODY OF LOVE
Featuring
WALTER PIDGEON AND MILDRED HARRISS.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day 6-30 and p. m.
TRUTH ABOUT WIVES
Featuring
BETTY BLYTHE
A Comedy Drama

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10

KEN MAYNARD in SONG of the CABALLERO

ALL-TALKING—ALL SINGING.
ALSO
Two Reel Talking Comedy—Pathe Gazette.

Glorious Third Week! Unique Opportunity!
LAST DAY OF THE WEEK!
THE
PRIDE, GLORY & SPLENDOUR OF THE ORIENT
IN THE GREATEST LOVE-STORY,
ARE DEPICTED BY MADAN THEATRES (Ltd.) GLOWING WITH THE POMP OF THE AGES
For the first time on the Indian Screen in their
HINDI TALKIE DRAMA
ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING & ALL-DANCING
SHIRIN-FARHAD
STARRING
SWEET-VOICED MASTER NISSAR with the BEAUTIFUL KAJJAN BAI, "NIGHTINGALE of BENGAL"
IT'S AN ALL STAR CAST
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SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA AT 3 P. M.
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YOU WILL MEET
GLEN TRYON
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A HOST OF OTHERS
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NEXT SATURDAY
The Wonder Picture of the Age!
"RIO RITA"
Nothing like it in the World!
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BEBE DANIELS
JOHN BOLES
Once More by Special request!

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

GENERAL DECLINE IN VALUES.

No Inclination To Buy.

Bombay, June 18.

Share market again ruled easy to-day with long liquidation. Most of the action shares have recorded a decline and there is no inclination to buy. At present the market is suffering from lack of confidence owing to scarcity of money. Unlimited contraction of currency has left little money in circulation and most of the investers being interested in Treasury Bills, nobody cares to look at the industrial shares. Although our mill industry is passing through a satisfactory state and some of the industrial shares have declined to rock-bottom prices, there is utter absence of demand. It is not the merit of industry that guides the investers but the state of money market is influencing general sentiment. Mill shares opened steady but declined on liquidation. Bombay Burmas, Trams and Alcocks declined on unloading. Business for August settlement will commence from the 20th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 18.

Bombay Dyeing 42; 58; 60; 57; 58.
Century 226; 23; 22.
Colaba 43.
Crescent N. 58-2.
Fazul 350; 45; 47; 45.
Indara 345.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 327; 25; 26.
New Great 126; 23-2.
Pearl 214; 13-2.
Simplex 54; 55.
Swadeshi 279; 78.
Burma 372; 61; 67; 63-2.
Hydro 103-7; 3-2; 2-13.
Tram 105-10; 3-2; 3-7.
Def. 262.
Ord. 18-14; 8; 6.
Bundi 12.
Indian 145; 42.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 221; 1; 11-14.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 19th June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying T T 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 64 7/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 7/16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 17th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull, Lifeless.
Gold £4.5.0 1/4 16th instant £4.4.10 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 3/8 16th inst. 12 3/8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 3/8 16th inst. 12 3/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 7/8 16th inst. 26 13/16 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 1/8 p.c. 16th inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p.c. 16th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
MONEY—
Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent; 3 Months 4 per cent; 6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

MILLS.

Bombay, June 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	270-0
50	Apollo	2-8
10	Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500	Bom. Cotton	141-4
250	Bom. Dyeing	658-2
250	Bradbury P.	90
250	Bradbury	130
100	Central	232-8
500	Central India P.	446-14
100	Central India	326-4
100	Colaba	95
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	58-2
250	Currim	85
250	Dayld	110
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	45
10	E D Sassoon D	0-4-6
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	5
250	Fazulbhoy	345
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	97-8
1000	Hindustan	1,425
100	Indore-Malwa	345
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kasturchand	7-2
100	Khatau	88-12
100	Kohinoor	127-8
250	Laxmi	325
100	Madhowji	25
250	Madras United	575-0
250	Maneckji Petit	800-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	510
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great I.	130
200	New Great	123-2
100	New City	49-6
250	Pabani	113-12
250	Pearl	213-2
100	Phoenix	295-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	4-9
1000	Sholapur	1692-8
250	Simplex	55-0
100	Swan	88-12
100	Swadeshi	276-4
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	677-8
500	Vishnu	1337-8
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	68-4
50-25	Central	14-8
£10—5	Eastern	66-8
500	Imperial	1051-4
500-125	Imperial Contr.	255-10
100-50	India	80-3
5	Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12
70	Gwalior	97-8
250	Indian	142-8
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40	Katni Df.	575
100	Katni	150
10	Punjab P.	8-9
10	Punjab	7-8
100	Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8
15	Jupiter	9-12
15	New India	15-2
200, 100	Oriental	1685-0
10	Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	110-0
1000	Andhra Val. P.	970-4
1000	Andhra Val.	555
50	Bombay Tram P.	64-12
50	Bom. Tram	103-7
100	Tata Hydro. P.	103-7
100	Tata Hydro.	102-13
1000	Tata Power P.	1050
1000	Tata Power	397-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pranti	785
100	Amritsar Patti	110-0
100	Central Provin.	73-8 xd
100	Dho: Barramati	69
100	Gujrat	44
90	Mandra Bhon	80-0
500	Tapti Valley	955

MINING.

10	Central India	0-12
10	Shivrajpur	1-12
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	127-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	36-12
50	Tata Steel D.	262-8
75	Tata Steel	18-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	211-14
250	Bom. Steam P.	300-10
250	Bom. Steam	177-8
50	Bom. Telephone	41-4
38	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	363-2
50	Bom. Burma New	133-12
100	Ind. Teaching	130
15	Scindia	5.14
2-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	58-15
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-15

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 18.

Khandesh	23	bales.
Central India	335	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	255	,,
Berar	406	,,
Central Provinces	262	,,
Dhollera	1,287	,,
N.-W. Provinces	55	,,
Rajputana	71	,,
Broach	475	,,
Compta-Wbardar	532	,,
Westerns-Northerns	229	,,
Persians	7	,,
Egyptians	1,305	,,
Cotton	5842	,,
Wheat	128,959	cwts.
Linseed	3647	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,413	,,
Poppyseeds	311	,,
Groundnuts	10,239	,,
Castorseeds	1,373	,,
Rice	84,580	,,
Myrabollams	788	,,
Gram	1,555	,,
Joowar	2,597	,,
Barley	743	,,
Coal	1,948	tons.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 18.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
One Month 4-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4-1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Imperial Bank of India 6 p.c.

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on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

s.s. "Mooltan" with the English mails of June 4, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY June 20:—s.s. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22:—Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election, City European Constituency, Nomination of candidates.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO-PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. a sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

7 p.m.—Vigneshwar Sastri's violin solo, and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

POSTAL NOTICE:—On and from the 29th inst. the Madhavbagh post office will be removed from its present building to the corner of Pinjrapole and Bhuleshwar Road, in the Pinjrapole building.

MR. J. K. MEHTA ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpati, on Friday (19th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "Textile Industry." Mr. H. P. Mody, will preside.

HOME HYGIENE EXAM.:—The following students presented by the Committee of the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay were declared successful in the Home Hygiene Examination of the St. John Ambulance Association:—1 A. K. Irani; 2 H. S. Mhatre; 3 G. S. Keny; 4 T. G. Harmalkar; 5 G. M. Keny; 6 E. S. Raje; 7 V. S. Worliker; 8 D. S. Raje; 9 D. S. Dalvi; 10 G. V. Choora; 11 D. A. Mastakar."

SWADESHI MARKET KALKADEVI.

The only resort for purchasing all varieties of "Swadeshi made articles."

Buy all your necessities from one place at moderate fix prices and save your precious time and energy. "No hardships from sun, dust or rain. Please do not forget to pay a visit.

PRABHAT PHERY SANGH MEETING:—There will be a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Prabhat Phery Sangh on Saturday, at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

LABOUR COLLEGE:—The College re-opens on Saturday (June 20), at 7-30 in the evening in the Rammohan Ashram, Prarthana Samaj Compound; only ten new students will be allowed; for particulars regarding degrees, diplomas and certificate, see the Principal when the College re-opens.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden 6 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public discourse on Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on (Saturday (the 20th instant), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Seth Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday (the next day), 21st instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Thundering Explosion Shakes Many Houses In Mazgaon

A thundering explosion was heard near Gun Powder Road at Mazgaon on Thursday afternoon which shook several houses and shattered a number of window panes. A boy who was standing near by was injured and was removed to the hospital. The boy when questioned by the police was not able to throw any light on the incident. He stated that while he was playing he was suddenly hit by some fragments which were displaced by the explosion. The police are making enquiries.

Bombay Textile And Engineering Association.

Under the auspices of the Association a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatti, to-day at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber, will deliver a lecture on "Textile Industry." Mr. H. P. Mody, President, of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, will preside.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Results Of M. A. Exam.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the M.A Examination of the University of Bombay held in April last:—

FIRST CLASS.

V. K. Gokak, A. T. Sarnur, B. S Gai, S. S. Kawalekar.

SECOND CLASS.

R R Kaulgud, *S V Sukhtankar*, B K Talookdar, V P Damle, B M Gohre, N M Acharya, R D Soukla, T K Tukol, R N Dandekar, R M Mehta, M G Rege, R D Jejurkar, D G Apte, D G Kulkarni, R V Topkar, D V Shintre, G R Kapadia, G C Saldanha, J M Umrigar, A M Munshi, V T Bhate, Y B Patwardhan, V D Gokhale, R S Jogekar, L V Kashikar, P G Sahasrabudhe, M P Vaidya, L V Somani, P O Upadhyaya, H C Malkani, S G Puranik, T M Sheth, L N Thacker,

PASS.

P H Vidwans, K S Daundker, P S Dravid, M B Kamat, V H Kulkarni, A M Kalavant, A B Kardile, K M Deshpande, M S Pendharkar, K G Alurkar, R M Dave, C N Dalal, D R Korde, G A Karandikar, B L Likhite, K G Paranjpe, G S Huparikar, V S Hoskot, V B Deshpande, S D Chitale, V V Kurlekar, D R Muthane, G G Page, S C Desai, R P Purohit, N K Sorti, N I Chimade, S M Gandhe.

Results Reserved.

The results of candidates Nos. 91 to 111 will be declared hereafter.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Scholarships, Prizes, etc. are awarded as under:—

The Bhugwandas Purshottamdas Sanskrit Scholarship. To No. 27. (R. N. Dandekar.)

The Sujan Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize. To No. 35. (D. G. Apte).

The Miss Sokaribai Mankar Scholarship. To No. 2. (Shanta V. Sukhtankar.

The Shridhar Ramkrisna Bhandarkar Prize. To No. 27. (R. N. Dandekar.)

An announcement regarding the award of the Chancellor's Medal, the K. T. Telang Gold Medal and Prize, the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship and the Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship will be made later.

Second LL. B. Exam.

The following are the results of the Second LL.B. Examination:—

CLASS I (In order of Merit).

V R Shah, D H Chaudhari and A R Lawood.

CLASS II.

S B Abhyankar, M K Ajgaonkar, A R Baakza, M Y Bhandarkar, J S Bhende, G V Bhide, A R Chitale, N C Dalal, C C Desai, Y M Desai, K M Diwanji, D G Gadekar, J G Gadkari, G S Galtonde, G M Gandhi, S A Gangadharasastry, A V Gangolli, A S Gode M R Jayakar, J M Kapadia, R V Kapadia, P P Khambatta, B J Kinkhabwala, C B Kulkarni, P K Kurian, C I Kuriyappen, K P Lentin, A D Lotlikar, P D Mahatekar, S H Mahva, S V Manlar, R C Master, N A Mavlankar, B N Mehta, K R Menon, J Menzes, B U Merchant, Freny D R Mobedji, N A Mody, M A Mulky, N M M Mulla, K R Munsiff, D D Pai, I B I Patel, Y B Pathan, R D Phadke, F M Pochkhanawalla, P M Purandare, Y M Rege, M A Sakhardande, R K Sathaye, N H Shah, S J Srinivasan, P P Vajifdar, N K Vakil, C N Watha, N G Wibhandik, H A Yajnik, V N Agashe, B V Akbarnavis, B Y Anegundi, R G Badamikar, B D Bal, V P Bapat, K B Bhadgaonkar, R S Bhagwat, S K Bhat, N M Bhatt, R S Brahme, R R Chaudhari, D A Chaugule, G M Chudasama, S R Dayama, D A Deshpande, G B Deshpande, N A Deshpande, G V Dundge, N G Gadag, H P Gore, K Haralenne, U S Hattangadi, S V Herlekar, S K Huddar, N K Jahagirdar, M R Joshi, M G Joshi, N S Kadaba, P T Kadkol, K Kenchappa, B G Kerhalker, C K Kerur, G W Khot, B S Kore, B N Krishnarao, N M Kulhalli, M P Kulkarni, P G Kulkarni, P N Kulkarni, B A Lengade, M L Lingappa, D B Mhetras, B Narayanaswami, G S Naregal, D K Pathak, A G Pawar, V B Potdar, S R Rajhanse, H P Ranganathaiyengar, B Rangaswamy, V G Salmani, A R A Shaikh, N B Sirpurker, R G Toro, B L Uppal, S Veerabasappa, M S Vidwans, G M Wani, S S Yavagal, S L Alagia, B B Bhakta, C J Bhatt, H M Desai, M S Desai, N H Desai, S C Desai, S M Desai, S C Desai, V R Desai, D P Joshi, S M Kadri, A J Lakhani, G C Mankad, V V Mehta, K K Modi, M C Modi, R P Nagarwadia, M C Nanavaty, S R Nilkanth, A T Pandya, A C Patel, C R Patel, D M Patel, P G Patel, R D Patel, H N Pathak, I R Raval, K B Satta, B A Shah, C B Shah, G M Shah K N Shah, K N Shah, K V Shah, V S Shah, N D Vadalia, B M Vadera, F K Vhora, D H Vyas, J M Vyas, W D'Costa, Q S Menezes, K H Nagrani, A I Shaikh

PASS.

K L Agaskar, S S Ajgaokar, D G Ancal, D R Banaji, K L Bapat, M N Choksi, R V Date, S S Desai, T C Desai, G D'Souza, A S N Ghaniwala, S K Ghosh, N G Joshi, S M Kalyanshetti, V K Kulkarni, R G Mehta, N B Mutgikar, M D Naik M R Narayanarao, M R Navangule, B C Nellur, R V Pandit, N S Parikh, S C Parikh, T I Patel, Y M Pothiwala, M V Sata, R N Shah C C Thakore, J M Thakore, V M Atre, G L Bhavathankar, S N Borgikar, S A Deshpande, S B Dhaode, K V Govindrao, S B Haval, V G Havaldar, H V L Jois, K V Karandikar, N A Kaulgekar, G V Kulkarni, N V Kulkarni, U D Kulkarni, G U Mahajan, P G Mehendarge, M Mulbagal, K T Narasimhachar, P R Nerlekar, D B Pandharkar, S V Paranjpe, B T Patil, N L Patil, R S Patil, S P Patil, K A Phadnis, D R Potnis, A N Purandare, B Ranganathan, D G Sathe, R P Talathi, N U Tengu, D D Thatte, B G Vaidya, M G Anerao, N N Mehta, N T Shah, H N Shukla, D N Inami, A C Lalchandani, G Raymond.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:—

The Arnould Scholarship to No. 223 (D H Chaudhari).

The Judge Spencer Prize to No. 321 (V R Shah).

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship to No. 138 (N K Vakil).

The Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Hindu Law Scholarship to No. 223 (D H Chaudhari).

LATE R. B. U. N. KHOPKAR.

Rao Bahadur Khopkar who died recently in Poona had devoted himself for a considerable number of years, after retirement from Government service, to the study of local Self-Government. He was a member of the Poona Suburban Municipality for six years.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay has published a draft Bill embodying the proposal to establish a City Civil Court in Bombay. The purpose of the Bill is to deal with such classes of suits which are excluded from the cognizance of the Small Cause Court as being unsuitable for disposal by a Court of Summary rejection, but which are too petty to be dealt with by the High Court. The proposed City Civil Court will deal with all Civil Suits, the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value, but is above Rs. 2,000. "The Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the Governor-in-Council will consider the Bill after August 31st before which date any suggestions for amendments, or alterations to the Bill should reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

An appeal against the decision of this Court, of course, will lie to the High Court whose jurisdiction it is not proposed to abrogate.

ANTI-EVICTION CAMPAIGN.

40 Police Storm Communist Stronghold

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, June 17.

Sydney.—One man was shot, and seven police and 16 so-called anti-evictionists were injured in a fierce battle arising from an anti-eviction campaign sponsored by Communists of the "unemployed workers' movement." The struggle raged round the house whose occupants had received an eviction order and which was converted into a veritable fortress, surrounded by electrified barbed wire entanglements and garrisoned by sixteen men. Forty police stormed the stronghold facing a hail of missiles, and after a furious fight in which a police inspector's skull was fractured by a brick, the occupants, including a number of well-known Communists, were arrested.—Reuter.

"Utter Incredibility" Of Prosecution Witnesses.

:o: DEFENCE SAYS RAJE'S STATEMENT IS "BAREFACED LIE".

Addresses In Chirner Case.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan the Public Prosecutor resumed his address to the Jury when proceedings commenced on Thursday. He pointed out that much was made by the defence about the torture of the accused by the police while they were in police custody. Especially a complaint was made about Mr. Raje the Deputy S. P.'s tying the accused with ropes. His reply was that Mr. Raje in his evidence had stated that the police were allowed to tie accused persons in their custody in ropes. He did tie the accused because they were the persons who had fled from lawful police custody when they were arrested on the day of Satyagraha for cutting trees in the jungle.

WHAT POLICE DID.

He specially referred to the grave allegations of accused No. 34 Dama Nagu who had stated that he was tied to a post by the police with his hands to the back. At 11 p.m. in the night his chin and neck were tied upwards and he was not allowed to move. A lantern was hung in front of his face and if he moved his neck he was given fists. If he moved his legs he was given lathi blows. He was abused and one of the police constables, Budhaji untied the loin cloth round his waist and tied it round his eyes. He was abused and insulted and the police uttered such words relating to the women folk that he could not repeat them in the court.

Mr. Pradhan submitted that if those allegations were correct the accused would have made them before and they would have been on the record of the lower court.

MEN WITH CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Pradhan then referred to the fact that many of the prosecution witnesses had previous convictions against them. He again submitted that in this case the public were decidedly favourably inclined to the offenders and the police had no support from them.

BEST OF HIS ABILITY.

Winding up his argument Mr. Pradhan observed that he had to the best of his abilities placed before the Jury all the evidence that was against the accused.

Mr. W. A. Rege, for the defence observed that the Jury were called upon to deliberate on a case full of complexities and perplexities. It was not an ordinary case in which one or two persons were charged with simple offences. There were as many as 47 persons charged with different offences.

CHARGES AGAINST LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Rege then observed that as against the seven counts under which the prosecution had charged the accused the defence wanted to bring an equal number of charges against Police. The Defence version he said was that

(1) The Government servants are guilty of conspiring with a common object of committing certain very dangerous crimes. (2) They formed an unlawful assembly with that object in view on the day of Satyagraha, namely on September 25, 1930. (3) They were armed with most deadly weapons and indulged in rioting. (4) They caused grievous hurts to a number of people. (5) They committed cold-blooded murders of their own people and their kith and kin the other the Government servants. (6) They kept people in wrongful confinement, and (7) They manufactured false evidence and perjured.

READY TO PROVE.

Mr. Rege submitted that what he wanted to point out was the utter incredibility of the evidence brought forward by the prosecution. His contention was that those who had come forward to prosecute the accused in the present case ought to have been in the dock instead of being in the witness box. He was prepared to substantiate every charge that he made against Police by the record before the court.

Mr. Rege said the jury had to decide which of the two versions was true. He admitted that those against whom he had made counter-charges were not on their trial, but if he could prove that his version was correct then it would be for the Jury to discharge the accused in the present case.

"INCREDIBLE EVIDENCE."

He asked the Jury not to be impressed bcause the Prosecution had brought forward hundreds of witnesses. It was not enough to see that the witnesses had said something against the accused. What he wanted to Jury to apply certain tests to the evidence before them and then to decide whether it was credible or not. He wanted them to examine if the evidence in each case was corroborated if there existed enmity between the accused and the witness, if the witness was consistent and the time when the first statement of a witness was recorded. He contended that on the application of these tests they would find the evidence most incredible. On the other hand he would show that long time was taken in recording the statements and it was because the witnesses were tutored and their statements were recorded only when they said what the police wanted them to say.

"PROOFS WANTING."

He also pointed out that there was no evidence whatsoever against at least one of the accused (No. 29), as was admitted by the prosecution, and asked why the man was detained in police custody for over seven months. Even assuming that there was an unlawful assembly and certain offences were committed—both of which he denied he submitted the Jury will have to get satisfactory proof that the accused before the court were responsible for those acts. He submitted that such proof was wanting and it would be simply absurd to punish some people because certain crimes were committed by somebody.

POLICE "EXASPERATED."

Mr. Rege then proceeded to state how it all came to happen. He said that the Police came to know that the people were offering Satyagraha and breaking Forest Laws. Although the Police arrested them and sent them to jail the people were undeterred and went on merrily with their new avocation. The Police were exasperated. The people further published some Patrikas and leaflets which added to that exasperation. They must take into consideration the mental attitude of the Police. It was with that frame of mind that the Police went to Chirner on September 25. They went after the people and arrested them. The people submitted peacefully to the arrests as well as the handcuffing. There attitude was entirely peaceful and it was revolting to suggest that they had been there with the least idea of committing violence.

"NO IDEA OF VIOLENCE."

Mr. Rege pointed out that many of them had taken their women and children with them and if their idea was to commit violence they would not have taken their women and children there. He added that it was a peculiar phenomenon in so far as the Satyagraha was to be on a very grand scale and many of them had been there to see the "fun". He pointed out that one after the other the prosecution witnesses had said that they had gone there to see the "fun" and asked if they could go to see the "fun" why not the accused. Further their attitude showed that there was no idea of violence. According to the prosecution story it was proved that they were merrily singing Bhajan. As a further proof of their peaceful nature the prosecution had admitted that they formed a cordon to give a safe passage to the police. The hero of the case Mr. R. D. Patil himself had passed through that cordon. Mr. Rege submitted that the cordon had a double object. The Satyagrahis wanted to give a safe passage to Government officers as well as honour those who were arrested.

PATIL "SLAPPED PEOPLE."

On the other hand he asked what was the attitude of the Police? He pointed out that according to the deposition of a responsible officer Mr. Kid, Mr. Patil had to remove the handcuffs much against his will. Further there was evidence to show that Mr. Patil slapped some of the people. He also used his stick. That was the reason why the Mamlatdar went up the hill.

"POLICE FLEE".

Continuing Mr. Rege observed that one of the most important facts was that the police who died on the occasion did not die before the fire was opened. The defence was very sorry for those deaths and cursed those who perpetrated the crime. As soon as deaths were caused the Police, according to their own story fled from the field. They actually ran away like culprits. There was no order given to the crowd to disperse and the Public Prosecutor had suggested that there was no need of such order, as they opened fire in self-protection. It was decided by their own superior officer Mr. Raje, but inspite of the decision their conscience was guilty as they knew that they had murdered the Mamlatdar and other police constables.

"VICTIMS OF POLICE FIRING".

Addressing the Jury after tea Mr. Rege observed that in all probability Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar and Shevde the Round Guard were the first two victims of firing. There was no dispute about the fact that Mr. Joshi met his death at the hands of the police. He added that the Jury was not here to determine who was responsible for his death but in that connection it would be important for them to note the conduct of a very important witness in the present case. If, as was suggested by the defence, Mr. Patil was responsible for the death of the Mamlatdar, it was evident that the prosecution would be anxious to save him.

KOUNDINYA INVESTIGATION.

The real dispute Mr. Rege observed was as to how the police met their death. He added that in all the cases they must have met their death as a result of firing. At least the first wounds that they received must have been gun shot wounds. Explaining the point he said that the first responsible officer to appear on the scene for carrying on investigation was Mr. Kaundinya the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He had issued a proclamation calling all and sundry who knew anything about the incidents at Chirner to appear before him and give evidence. Surely he did not want to exclude Government servants. He invited all. But what did they find? Shantaram orderly of Mr. Patil, Ganpat orderly of the Mamlatdar R. D. Patil the Police Inspector, Ranger Alekar all could have appeared before him and stated what they knew. It was their duty to take the first opportunity to acquaint that higher officer with correct facts as they were but none of them appeared before him.

WHAT ACCUSED DID.

Mr. Rege contrasted this attitude of the Government servant with that of the accused. He submitted that accused Nos. 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 33 appeared before Mr. Kaundinya and gave evidence. It was any way patent that they did not shirk their responsibility. Accused Nos. 33 and 34 were bold enough to say that it was the shot from Mr. Patil's revolver to which Mr. Joshi fell a victim. And what was the result? They were arrested on December 14. But they were not free till then even. They were as a matter of fact arrested on October 6 and a complaint was lodged against them in which the judgment was delivered on October 27. Gradually accused Nos. 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 33 also found their way to the docks.

"DEFINITE ABOUT PATIL'S PART".

Mr. Rege further pointed out that the people were very definite about Mr. Patil's part in the affair. They had accused him there and then on the spot and had not taken time as the prosecution had. He requested the Jury to draw their own conclusion from those facts.

Proceeding Mr. Rege showed that the investigation carried on by the police was for the first 26 days in the hands of Mr. Patil's subordinates and co-ordinates. But they did not during all that time arrest one single person. It was only after Mr. Raje a superior grade officer stepped in as the investigating officer and used his ingenious brains that arrests began. He arrived at Chirner on October 11 and on October 12 the first few arrests were made. It was then that several persons in that village contributed their quota to the investigation.

"TIED TO POLES".

Mr. Rege then went on to show the nature of that investigation. He pointed out that witnesses were tied with poles and as Mr. Raje had not the hard blunt substance with him he tied them with the soft blunt substance viz., ropes Mr. Rege asked if that was the story that the Jury would swallow and added that Mr. Raje was telling a barefaced lie in that case.

He further observed that even Raje was in charge of the investigation it was the subordinates of Mr. Patil who were collecting all the important material for evidence. When the gun was found Raje was not at Chirner. Again when Patil's revolver and the cartridges were found he was not there. In every case it was either S. B. Savant or D'Chandey Savant one of the subordinates of Mr. Patil who was present on the occasion.

Mr. Rege had not concluded his address when the court rose for the day.

(Accused Gupte's statement

See page 8.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.—J. N. Sanyal and Tribeni Prasad, accused in the 'Bhagat Singh Book Case' were released on bail to-day by the Sessions Judge, Allahabad.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931.

"SUBSTANCE, NOT SHADOW."

—:o:—

Under the above caption Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Young India" a very interesting article regarding his attendance at the Round Table Conference even in the absence of a previous settlement of the communal question. The main object of the article is to explain why he is now willing to attend the Conference in spite of his repeated previous declarations to the contrary. With the approval of the Congress Working Committee he explains the position he took up at the last meeting of the Committee. He himself wished and proposed, he says, that "agreed settlement failing, the Congress should give up the hope of winning a Swaraj Constitution by the way of the present Round Table Conference and should wait till all the communities were satisfied to adopt a purely national solution. Manwhile, he suggested, the Congress should "further consolidate its position and work with greater concentration for the masses including all the communities and thus make the toilers of all the other communities regard the Congress as theirs as the Hindus do," significantly adding: "This does not mean giving up the struggle for freedom."

Such a position can hardly be described as being born of pessimism. It is rather the method of cent per cent self-reliance though necessarily a harder method and longer in its operation. But the Working Committee took, rightly we think, the more popular view, which held out the hope of a communal settlement, if not previous to Gandhiji's attendance at the Conference, at least during the course of his attendance. Such a hope is quite permissible as the communal question like several other tough questions may well be solved, if not previously, in the atmosphere of earnest constructive effort, such as must necessarily prevail at the next session of the Conference. In any case, since the national campaign has been called off and truce declared, preparatory to negotiations at the Conference, a chance may well be given to that Conference to solve the communal and other questions. We, therefore, think that the Working Committee did right in not accepting Gandhiji's suggestion in this case and in requesting him to represent the Congress at the Conference even in the absence of a previous communal settlement. But in doing so the Committee has incurred an added responsibility. If it has given more time for the solution of the communal question, it should take special care that efforts in that direction are in no way slackend. In solving this as all other questions the Congress must take an active lead.

The question remains to be considered; what if a communal settlement fails to be arrived at even at the Conference? The question cannot be dismissed as being problematical. The Congress has got to be prepared for all emergencies. It is obvious that any scheme of Swaraj that can be devised without a generally acceptable communal settlement must be far short of the 'Purna Swaraj' that the Congress stands for. It cannot be accurately called shadow so long as it contains the substance capable of growth. But the R. T. C. scheme of Swaraj may not contain enough substance to satisfy the Congress demand. And then the Congress will have to fall back upon the method of self-reliance and national consolidation that Gandhiji recommends, remembering his caution that the process of consolidation and communal conciliation "does not mean giving up the struggle for freedom." We would only add that if we undertake immediately the task of national consolidation on a large scale and "work with greater concentration for the masses including all the communities, if in particular we organise peasants and workers under the Congress auspices, not only will such constructive work be quite compatible with the truce terms but the very strength of organisation which we shall thereby command lead to the success of the Round Table Conference. The truce should mean not a lull, not even a comparative lull, but only a change of national activities with greater concentration on constructive work of consolidation.

THE RETRENCHMENT FARCE.

The panic among the salaried classes shows no sign of abatement as the Government and their high-class officials proceed with schemes of retrenchment in order to safeguard the spoils collared by the migratory Services in India. Cupidity makes men irrational. Twice during the last four months, humbler employees of certain Railways offered to undergo a uniform sacrifice of 10 per cent in their earnings, or to take one month's compulsory leave per year, provided by that means their brethren could be saved from ruin and starvation. Such comradeship and family-feeling do credit to the movement among Indian workers, but the reply vouchsafed by those in authority was definitely against any corporate sacrifice. They do not give any reason for their opposition, but it is certain that they do not like any reduction in their own fat emoluments and they prefer not to look greedy by contrast. The saw is laid on the neck of Indian workers, and occasionally an Indian officer is sacrificed in order to shelter the careers of individuals who belong to the class of the imported or the incompetent. We are not exaggerating when we say that the balancing of recruitment on the principle of Indianisation has been adversely affected, if not deliberately upset, by anti-Indian cliques and choleric bosses, who are out to improve the shining hour in the name of retrenchment. Specific cases can be instanced without one travelling far from Bori Bunder. The mockery of it will be apparent from the effort of the Simla Executive to couple the legislature with their own accomplishments, and incidentally, blunt the edge of subsequent criticism. Economy in the Administration is necessarily a question for which the Government in power should be held responsible, but we have six committees constituted to draw the Opposition into so many booby-traps. In 1930, the Labour Government in England solicited the association of the other two parties in the tackling of unemployment. True to the office of the Opposition, the leaders asked Mr. MacDonald to grapple with the problem on their own responsibility, according to their own election pledge, instead of making a muddled job of it, destructive of the principle of initiative. The Opposition in the Indian Legislature has been so demoralised that it is easily coaxed into puerile companionship, and we have a series of "ad hoc" committees who through hasty and ignorant enquiries can be made to endorse extravagant devices of officialdom.

Take the Enquiry Committee heroically dealing with economy in the Army. Sir George Schuster has made it clear that they cannot examine the disposition of troops, the size of the establishment or the scope of their equipment. They are free to go into the figures supplied by the Military Department and discover if there are any errors in addition and subtraction! With authority so cramped, the Committee cannot propose anything substantial; they are welcome to conduct arithmetical tests which can be left to the Accounts and Audit Department. There are Committees connected with Stores, Printing, Telegraphs, etc., but the whole project is one of complicated futility on which amateur enquirers are expected to report in a short time. The Acworth Committee took two years to get the bearings of Railway Finance, and it consisted of experts beside whom the present investigators stand dwarfed, but the Government flatter these gentlemen with the presumption of wisdom and prescience equal to the astute business of judging if the current anti-Indian slaughter is not economically justified. Constitutionally, the association is irregular; in practice the permanent officials can more than hoodwink the petty bodies of non-official assessors empanelled to give in a few weeks their verdict on the "fait accompli" of Departments now under criticism. Beyond domesticating the Legislature, there is little to be expected from enquiries of this sort. The Government have spurned the claim of the Railwaymen's Federation for a Conciliation Board. Who is to criticise the evasion? Not the Legislature, because its members have been embodied into a bench for giving judgment and the Government slyly strengthen their own executive by disarming the Opposition. The squabble for seats at the Round Table Conference has left a large number of disgruntled and relatively unoccupied publicists whose religion is to "cooperate", and we say the bureaucracy has captured them, while off their guard, to back them against the formidable indictment of squandermania and racial favouritism.

The functions of these Gilbertian Committees set up for the occasion, are advisory. They will, in resolute fashion, advise, and the alien operators of the Axe will so wield them as to affect the rank and file who have, of their sweat and blood, enabled their masters to be the arbiters of the poor man's fate. What honest retrenchment do they expect with 78 per cent of the appropriations remaining non-votable? What moral authority has any bureaucrat to talk of retrenchment while he himself is free to gobble up the 54 kinds of special allowances which Mr. Jayakar once tabulated in the Bombay Council as illustrative of the appetite of officials? Suspend the Lee Loot alone, and the scale will turn substantially towards the line of solvency, but then they have through selfishness and complacency become insensitive even to the wrong of suppressing the entreaty of subordinates who volunteer individual sacrifices so that their brethren may be spared. The tears of the weak undermine the thrones of Kings. Government officials may justify themselves with satellite Committees, but the inward meaning of this self-regarding policy is bound to sink in the hearts of the people. There is so much selfishness in this drama of so-called retrenchment that it is nothing short of a ghastly farce.

PETTY-MINDED

—:o:—

At its Thursday's meeting the Bombay University Senate recorded its disapproval of the Syndicate's report explaining why a grant of Rs. 6,000 was proposed to be made to Prof. K. T. Shah, whose services had been terminated by the Syndicate for reasons which constitute a public scandal. The Senate agreed to vote the sum "as an honorarium to Prof. K. T. Shah in appreciation of his nine years' service to the University". The debate on the matter occasioned a speech from Mr. Natrajan which clearly exposed the petty-mindedness of those who drove Mr. Shah out of office. "Any one", said Mr. Natrajan, "after reading the Syndicate's report would come to the conclusion that Prof. Shah was infirm or must be incompetent or undesirable". It is significant that when Mr. Natrajan and after him Dr. Viegas and Dr. Naik had torn the Syndicate's report to threads, not one of the authors of the report which was characterised as an insult to the Senate came forward to defend it. Why and how was it that a distinguished economist and teacher like Prof. Shah who has achieved wide repute through his writings was not allowed to continue his connection with the University of Bombay, a connection which had benefited the student community and raised the status of the University in India and abroad? Was it because Prof. Shah had the courage and the patriotism to be something more than an academic Pundit of economics? Did his nationalist outlook cause offence in quarters determined to oust him from a sphere of activity where he had shone brilliantly? A remark was made by Dr. Naik in his just denunciation of the Syndicate's report which is worth very careful consideration by the public. He said that the Government of India threatened the University of Bombay with the stoppage of their grants, after Prof. Shah had delivered his series of lectures exposing the folly of their ratio policy. The public are entitled to an explanation from the highest quarters. They must not rest content merely with a condemnation of the attitude of the small men who dominate the Syndicate and who, Mr. Natrajan rightly said, should never be re-elected to the Syndicate for having been responsible for an act that is a disgrace to the University.

QUESTIONABLE INDIFFERENCE.

The resolution, discussed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation the other day, asking Government to authorise the Public Health Committee of the Corporation to inspect the sanitary condition of the Arthur Road and Byculla Jails deserved a better fate than it received. Mr. Tairsee was far more flippant than usual when he suggested a committee of "jail-returned" Corporators to consider the question. The Municipal Commissioner admitted that the Arthur Road Jail had insanitary conditions and Mr. Mody professed sympathy for the proposition but both argued that the matter was entirely under the jurisdiction of the Government. Nobody questioned Government's jurisdiction or responsibility; but if, as Mr. Mody suggested, private individuals could start an agitation in the matter, there is no reason why the Corporation should not take the initiative in ventilating the grievance.

Trifles

According to the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent, there must be millions of Indians who have given up their lungis for the Gandhi cap." Outsiders might mistake it for rapid spread of the cult of the nude in India. Poor fellow, he has mixed up undwear and headgear!

* * * * *

Mr. Shaukat Ali is issuing his own health bulletins. A funny printer's error makes him say "I am recovering from my 'car bungle'." Evidently he requiries a little spring-cleaning and seasonal overhauling!

* * * * *

The delights of the Bombay dinner in London this year were enhanced by the skill of Mr. Gladstone Solomon who depicted Bombay scenes on the menu. Nothing like a splash of local colour to add to the reality of the back-ground. But from the speech of Sir Amberson Marten about the civil disobedience movement, I have my own doubt whether Mr. Solomon deliberately painted 'Azad Maidan' as one of the familiar scenes of Bombay!

* * * * *

Sir John Simon has curious notions about weather and constitution. Speaking at the Bombay dinner about the atmosphere for constitution-making, he said "too much atmosphere would result in fog". I do not think it is unfair to Sir John if I state that he is speaking from personal experience in India!

* * * * *

But I have my own doubt whether Sir John is not mistaking "atmosphere" for "atmospherics." His first arrival in India in February on "Black Friday" coincided with thunder, lightning and rain depicted in the opening scene in Macbeth. Added to that was the procession of black-flaggers and loud-speakers of "Simon go back."

* * * * *

But everybody will agree with Sir John Simon's conclusion. His "foggy" report on Indian constitution was thrown in to the waste paper basket and he was loose shunted from the Round Table Conference. Sir John Carries weight in British circles because of his tragic experiences.

* * * *

An official message from Simla dated 17th instant says: "The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Shaukat Ali." Another message from Simla from Mr. Shaukat Ali states: "I am staying at Nahan House. His Excellency the Viceroy sees me." I take it that Lord Willingdon paid a return visit to Mr. Shaukat Ali!

* * * * *

I hasten to congratulate Mr. Shaukat Ali for his achievement. Herein, he has scored over the Mahatma. Gandhiji had to rehearse his march in Delhi from No. 1 Darya Ganj to Viceroy's House. In Simla he had to do the same over again due to bureaucratic "car bungle." Mr. Shaukat Ali is, perhaps, the only leader who has enjoyed the unique distinction of a return visit by the Viceroy.

* * * * *

P.S.—Just on the eve of drafting a congratulating telegram to Mr. Shaukat Ali, a friend of mine informing me that I had misunderstood the whole message, I re-read the telegram and I am more than convinced in my interpretation. I hope my friend's allegation of "terminological inexactitude" on the part of Mr. Shaukat Ali will not prove true. Any way, I am not going to add or subtract anything, till I hear to the contrary from Mr. Shaukat Ali.

A THIRD-RATE MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA

—:o:—

(By Dr. TARAKNATH DAS, Ph.D.)

MUNICH, May 28.

The special correspondent of the "Times" (London) in his despatch from Simla, dated May 22nd, gives the following interesting information which should be carefully considered by all Indian statesmen:

"It is pleasant to report definite progress in at least one quarter: the Army is losing no time in getting on with the question of Indianisation. The Sandhurst Committee will hold its first meeting on Monday morning with General Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, presiding. Very wisely it has been decided that the meetings will not be open to the Press or public, but there is a reason to believe that frequent statements will be issued. It has already been estimated that the cost of the proposed military college will be about £200,000 annually. The course is likely to be modelled on the lines of the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ontario, although naturally the general curriculum will not be so full. The military authorities are agreed that one of the early problems will be to foster 'espirit de corps' and attract Indians of martial classes to the college instead of their going to Sandhurst. The site of the college is still a matter of argument."

It is not known if any Indian statesman who has made a study of the problem of Indian national defence is a member of the Committee, which will decide about the nature of the proposed Indian National Military College. It will be wise to keep in mind that the so-called Indian Sandhurst, if it is to fulfil its real need, should be a first-class Indian National Military College where the finest of Indians will be trained to assume leadership in connection with all problems of Indian national defence. This being the case this expert Committee should pay attention to the demands of the Indian Nationalists.

A WARNING.

The annual expenditure of 25 lakhs of rupees should produce a first class Military College for India, because the General Staff College of Germany or Japan costs much less annually for its maintenance. Of course, India pays the highest salaries in the world for her foreign employees; and, therefore, she will have to pay heavily for British experts. But the people of India must not object to pay for the establishment and maintenance of a first class military college which will be a national asset of the highest order. But will it be a first class military college or a third rate one? It has been indicated that the courses in this institution will not be as full as that of the Royal Military College of Canada. Sometime ago, the correspondent of the "Times" (London), was more frank and stated that because the students from the so-called martial races of India may not compete with non-martial people (Bengalees, Madrasees and others) in scientific subjects, therefore, the standard of education in the proposed "Indian Sandhurst" will not be of very high order. "India must not pay first class price for a third class establishment." To be sure there will be first class British professors who will receive the highest scale of salary, but the Indians will be taught elementary subjects of military matters. This can be surmised from the remarks of the correspondent. In the past Indian Universities paid very high salaries for British professors, but Indian University standard was such as to produce first-class clerks. It took more than a quarter of a century to raise the standard of Indian Universities. This should be a warning for those who are interested in establishing a first class military college in India.

Already there is some indication that the so-called Indian Sandhurst will give preference to the youth of the so-called martial races of India. If that is the case, then this proposed military college instead of being a national asset, will be a source of national disunity.

DUTY OF INDIAN PRINCES.

The question of Indian national defence concerns all India including the Princes. It is desirable that the Committee should not only include Indian Nationalist experts, but Indian Princes who will do their best to adopt measures so that India will have a really first class military college where only the best of Indian youth, without any special discrimination in favour of any class, will be trained to produce Indian military leaders who will have full resposibility for Indian national defence.

If there is going to be any discrimination against any of the people of India, under any pretext, regarding the cadetship of India's Military College, it should be opposed by all who have any sense of Nationalism and patriotism. It may be worthwhile for the people of India to consider the advisability of transforming the existing Engineering Colleges in various Provinces of India into Provincial Military Colleges. Then they could establish a National Military College with the highest standard where only the graduates of the Provincial Military Colleges will be eligible for admission, after a competitive examination.

Indian Princes have great responsibility in matters of Indian national defence and they will have the opportunity to do their best to have a real—and not a third-rate—Indian National Military College for training Indians of the highest order, without any distinction.

IN THE CORONER'S COURT

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF A TRAGI-COMIC SCENE

(BY "EX-JUROR.")

One did not quite feel as important as one imagined on entering the outer morgue of the Court: and the feeling infused by the regal flourish of His Majesty the King George V, etc., etc., conveyed in the juror's warrant under the City Coroner's signature almost disappeared the moment one took one's seat on the bench.

THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

One watched the proceedings in the ante-Chamber and was duly impressed by what may be described as the brighter side of the "post mortem". One had felt nervous at the prospect of inspecting broken corpses and sitting in judgment under the august royal command, on them. One had shuddered at the grave-digging business that seemed inevitable both as a privilege and a duty demanded by civic responsibility (it makes one fill the chest with excusable pride). The Court's interpreter was carrying social intercourse with the Inspector of Police—a golden mean between business and pleasure. He was discussing, chatting, joking and generally showing his suave personality off. He appeared enviably charming—an alert, well-groomed young man wearing a coat of glistering black alpaca. He struck one as self-confident, confidential, highly competent and enterprising. He laughed. The police-officer smiled his departmental smile. They understood each other very well.

MUSE OF THE MORGUE.

The interpreter proved superb. He was a born artist who reminded you of the gap left by the absence of the Muse of the Morgue — but that were to anticipate the Schopenhauerian funereality of our sad modernity. He was a success. An old man was killed on the G.I.P. railway line. He was drunk and was knocked down by an electric train. The driver of the train stood in the dock, gesticulating, struggling half way between his driver's dignity and frightened appearance. Did he slacken the speed when the deceased was sighted? "Why could you not stop the train?" "Ah, young man", the Coroner regarded me pitifully "but you can't stop a train in motion like, that. It can't be done". The theory of locomotion was explained to me and my "bean" the interpreter, put his delicate artistic touch to it. He was playing with the chair which he never occupied: his gestures were classically historic. The Coroner waxed into benevolence. "Ah," he sighed, "can you ride a bicycle? Now, if you can, you can't bring it to a standstill all of a sudden, can you?" I was amused. Should I tell the dear, old gentleman that I was considered a "crack" rider and could dash through any traffic jam without hurting a cat. The superior wisdom won me.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The Coroner shook hands with the doctor and took a cigarette out of the latter's case. A cloudlet of smoke rose up and hung in the air. The little Court-room was filled with the bare-headed relatives and friends of the deceased. One could see the medical students crossing and

(Continued on page 7).

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Frontier Gandhi" At Ahmedabad.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had a busy time at Ahmedabad. In addition to a public meeting, he addressed the Mussalmans of the city in the Juma Masjid which was packed to overflowing. And he said: "You belong to this country, you have to remain in this country. We are told that the Hindus had been treacherous with us, but we are not fools. We are with those who have a yearning for freedom." He also repudiated the charge that the National movement was the movement of any particular community or a particular individual, and asserted that it was a fight for the whole country. The remarkable thing about his speech is not what he said but that he succeeded in escaping without provoking uproar, if nothing more violent than an uproar. We congratulate Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. And we also congratulate heartily the Muslims of Ahmedabad.

Agrarian Trouble in U. P.

We find that the Agrarian situation in U. P., specially in Oudh is taking a very acute turn. The district of Rae Bareli in particular seems to be in for grave trouble. Additional police from neighbouring districts is being sent there. Sections 144, 107 and 108 are being freely used against Congress workers. Several village workers and ordinary volunteers have been arrested. Responsible local leaders have made allegations of coercive treatment of the tenants. Now this little war under the white flag cannot be allowed to go on unchallenged. If the U. P. bureaucracy claims that there is reasonable ground for this aggression, why should it not adopt the Gandhi-Emerson method? Would it not be infinitely better if the U. P. Government were to try to settle the trouble in Rae Bareli through a committee of two men, one appointed by the Government and the other a nominee of the Congress? We make the suggestion, of course, on the assumption that Sir Malcolm Hailey and his subordinates do desire to respect the letter and the spirit of the Truce.

Municipal Aid To Picketing.

The Municipalities of Coimbatore and Tirpur deserve to be congratulated on their wisdom and humanitarian service in sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively for the purpose of picketing liquor shops in their respective areas. Their example deserves to be widely emulated. As drunkenness is a menace to health as well as to public peace, it is the duty of local bodies to encourage prohibition by all possible means, and picketing is the most effective and the cheapest form of propaganda. If by any chance the local Government officials of Coimbatore and Tirpur should prevent the expenditure sanctioned by the Municipalities, the rate-payers should protest against the official intrusion and in any case carry on the picketing with such general assistance as they can get from their representatives in the Municipalities. He would be excellent if Municipal Councillors everywhere actually participate in picketing.

Six Months For Picketing.

Picketing of liquor shops seems to be going very strong throughout the Madras Presidency, thanks to the active lead given in this behalf by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. The remarkable success of the movement is said to have induced several local authorities to be casting about for methods of circumventing the Truce terms and the well-known High Court decisions that peaceful picketing is no offence at all. Only a couple of days ago nineteen persons were charged at Salem under Section 143 I.P.C. "for being members of an unlawful assembly" for picketing toddy shop sales, and all but one, it is reported, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The prosecutions and the ruthlessly severe sentences constitute a challenge to the people and will no doubt add zest to the prohibition propaganda. We trust the people will take special measures to safeguard the right to peaceful picketing.

Wanted Remission.

In his concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan-President, assured the House that the Government were not blind to the very real distress that falling prices had caused to the ryot and that the grant of time for payment was a very substantial concession. Are we to understand that the Government's anxiety for the lot of the ryots finds expression only in giving them more time for making the whole payment? The Dewan further stated that the collections up to the end of April, the last month for which they had complete figures, were 25 per cent. short of the usual average, and that this showed how much the grant of more time was appreciated by the ryots. This meant, he added, that one-fifth of the land revenue had been suspended "for the time being." It all seems to come to this that in spite of abnormal distress a substantial part of the revenue has been taken from the ryots and that for the rest Government have been pleased to give them more time. The ryots would have preferred some real relief in the form of a fair sum of remission.

Honorarium To Prof. K. T. Shah.

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SENATE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HIS SERVICES TO UNIVERSITY.

MR. NATARAJAN'S SCATHING INDICTMENT OF SYNDICATE.

HIDDEN HAND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA?

The University Senate at their meeting on Thursday voted a sum of Rs. 6,000 to Prof. K. T. Shah as an honorarium in appreciation of his nine years' service to the Bombay University. It would be recalled that at the last meeting of the Senate, in pursuance of the Syndicate's recommendation, Dr. Ranina moved, and Father Duhr seconded that "an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 be granted to Professor K. T. Shah on termination of his nine years' service in th University as Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology." After some discussion, Dr. Ranina's proposal. on the motion of Mr. Pahalajani, was referred back to Syndicate for report as to the circumstances under which the grant was made.

The Syndicate has now reported as follows:—

"The Syndicate having resolved on 28-6-1930 not to re-appoint Prof. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics, decided to offer him a temporary appointment for one term and, the following vacation, in view of his previous long connection with the University as Professor. Subsequently, on a representation by Prof. K. T. Shah of the difficulties in which research students would be involved by such a decision, the Syndicate revoked their decision to offer Professor Shah a temporary appointment, and, in view of the fact that during his nine years' service Prof. K. T. Shah had not availed himself of any leave, decided to recommend to the Senate to grant him an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 only."

Dr. Ranina moved that the Senate approve of the above report of the Syndicate ant vote a sum of Rs. 6,000 as an honorarium to Prof. K. T. Shah on termination of his nine years' service in the Bombay University.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil moved an amendment to delete the words "approve the above report of the Syndicate" from the first line of the resolution.

Th amendment was agreed to.

Prof. Gadgil then moved another amendment to delete the words "on termination" from the second line of the resolution.

Prof. Gadgil expressed his surprise that Dr. Ranina should have used words "on termination" because when the matter was previously discussed, he had hismelf moved a similar amendment and Dr. Ranina had accepted it. He could not say what had made Dr. Ranina change his mind. He requested Dr. Ranina to accept the amendment.

INDICTMENT AGAINST SYNDICATE.

Mr. K. Natarajan said he had never seen a more illogical and more inconsistent report presented to the Senate. Any one after reading the report would come to the conclusion that Prof. Shah was infirm, or must be incompetent or undesirable. That he was not infirm was testified by the fact that Prof. Shah was at the present moment sitting with the Princes in Simla discussing most important matters affecting the country. That he was neither incompetent nor undesirable, the services he rendered to the students of the University, amply testified. Then, Mr. Natarajan asked, what was the idea of relieving Prof. Shah of his professorship and granting him Rs. 6,000 in the name of appreciation of his services? He regretted that the Syndicate had forgotten its sense of responsibility and its duty to the students. He regretted the more as a fair minded man like Dr. Ranina had supported the report. If a man like Sir Phirozeshah Mehta was living now, he would have torn the report to pieces. If he (speaker) had his own say in the matter, he would find out the names of the syndics who were present at the meeting, put black mark against their names and see that they were not elected for two terms. At the present moment the country was in need of every intelligent and independent man and he was surprised that they were appreciating the services of Prof. Shah in that way. He appealed the Senate to maintain their dignity and responsibility of the University by not passing such a report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas also opposed the report and said there was nothing in the report to show the appreciation of Prof. Shah's services but it was rather to belittle it. Prof. Shah was made to appear in the report as a beggar asking for alms at the door of the Senate. There was nothing to appreciate in the report but it was like adding insult to the injury.

THREAT FROM GOVT. OF INDIA?

Dr. Naik further opposed the report and pointed out that it was not the infirmity or disqualification of Prof. Shah that made the University part with his services but pressure from the Government of India. After Prof. Shah delivered a series of lectures on the ratio question, Government of India threatened the University with stopping their grant if Prof. Shah was not turned out. Prof. Shah was then turned out not for his fault but for telling the people the truth. Afterwards the dogs of Government of India were let loose on Prof. Shah to tear him to pieces. The treatment meted out by the University to Prof. Shah was such that no self-respecting man in future will care to work as a professor in the University.

Principal Sahani also spoke in appreciations of Prof. Shah's talents and said he read review in the "London Times" about two columns in length in praise of Prof. Shah's book which he had then published. That was not an ordinary compliment to an Indian Professor. He then moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Syndicate. The amendment was put to vote and was thrown out.

The Vice-Chancellor then put Prof. Gadgil's amendment to vote and declared carried.

The amendment as passed would read as follows:—

That the Senate vote a sum of Rs. 6,000 as an honorarium to Professor K. T. Shah in appreciation of his nine years' service in the University.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

Dr. A. R. Normand then moved for the establishment of a Faculty of Technology in the University as recommended by the Academic Counel and the Syndicate. That the Government be requested to amend section ii A (vi) of the Bombay University Act to make necessary changes. The Faculty of Technology will consist of Engineering, Agriculture including Veterinary Science and Chemical Technology.

Dr. W. Burns moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Syndicate but that was defeated and the original proposition was carried.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta moved the following resolution but the vice-Chancellor ruled it out of order.

URGENT NECESSITY.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji then moved "The Senate is of opinion that a grant of Rs. 5/- be made per month per student housed and cared for by any Institution established and conducted specially for University girl students with a view to encouraging the growth of such Institutions in order to increase the facilities already existing, and also with a view to increasing the comforts and other amenities in these Institutions, subject to the condition that such Institutions will be open to inspection from time to time by a Committee appointed by the Syndicate in that behalf and authorises the Syndicate to take the necessary action in that connection."

"The Senate is of opinion that a hostel for women undergraduates in the several colleges in the city of Bombay, under the direct management of the University, is an urgent necessity; and directs the Syndicate immediately to take steps for providing such a hostel for at least a hundred students; and to submit to the Senate the necessary financial provision for recurring expenditure in connection with such a hostel in the next University Budget."

TALKED OUT.

Several members expressed their opinion that as the several colleges in the city were having their own hostels and would provide hostels for girl students, if there was a necessity, and that the University Settlement was doing useful work in that direction, it would be better if the matter was referred either to the Syndicate or to Miss Bahadurji for framing a scheme. After some discussion the question was passed over and the next business on the agenda was taken in hand. According to the rules the question was considered as dropped.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved to reduce the fees charged for verifying marks in matriculation examination from Rs. 25 to Rs. 2 or to a maximum of Rs. 5. After some discussion this matter too was referred to the Syndicate for report.

The senate then adjourned.

HONOUR THE TRUCE.

Sardar's Appeal To Borsad.

WHY MAHATMAJI STAYS IN GUJRAT.

BORSAD, June 18.

Addressing a public meeting held last night on the occasion of the distribution of prizes in connection with a spinning competition, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that Mahatma Gandhi, for whose "Darshan" the whole of India was anxious and who had received invitations from big cities throughout the world, was staying in their midst for some time past.

If the speaker had known that for securing the observance of the terms of the truce, Mahatma Gandhi would have to be confined in Borsad and Bardoli, he would not have accepted such a truce. But now that the Truce was signed, their honour lay in observing its terms.

Gandhi wanted to be convinced that the breach of the terms of the truce was not on their part, and was therefore staying in their midst for so many days. He had not stayed for such a long time before at any one place. The people of Borsad should take advantage of his presence.

TRIBUTE TO BORSAD.

The name of Borsad was known throughout India and outside; for that, the people of the town of Borsad could take little credit. Borsad was known for the sacrifices made by the peasants of the villages of Borsad Taluka. The people of Borsad should win true glory and not borrowed glory. They should be prepared for war as well as peace. If there was permanent peace, they would get administrative power which should not be abused. Their administration should be cleaner and purer than the present administration. They should make preparation for the establishment of "Ram Raj". Preparation for war, on the other hand, was easier. They had nothing to lose in war. Those who had power were to lose it. A few thousand might die in war, but their condition would be far different, if they were free. It was unnecessary to teach the people of Borsad and Bardoli to be prepared for war, after having fought for a year. During the period of truce, they should make up their quarrels and mend their errors. If fight was resumed, it was easier to go to jail and even lay down their lives than to give up property and houses like farmers. If the fight was not resumed, they should boycott foreign cloth. How could those give up their lives who could not boycot foreign cloth. Borsad should set an example to the rest of India by all men and women being clad in Khaddar.—A. P.

THOSE DOGGED PICKETS

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Panchkuva Merchants In A Fix.

NO SALE OF ANY CLOTH.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Picketing at Panchkuva Cloth Market shops by volunteers of the Rashra Savamandal who had gone on hunger-strike since the morning continues. Both sides are firm. It is understood a split is likely to occur among merchants and the resolution permitting foreign cloth might be withdrawn. Owing to picketing, no cloth, foreign or Swadeshi is being sold.

MAHAJAN CALLED UPON TO GIVE PLEDGE.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

Panchkuva cloth merchants cancelled their resolution of not ordering out foreign cloth in their Mahajan on 5th inst. Picketing was resumed from that day. Some youths started a new organisation and have taken up picketing for the whole day without taking any food. To-day this picketing has been started and has gone on peacefully.

TEMPER TRIED

Some children and passers by some times lose their temper on seeing the ways of the cloth merchants but there has been no trouble as yet.

Local Congress leaders are making their best efforts to maintain peace and avoid all trouble and it is hoped that they will be able to keep the situation under control.

CONGRESS NOT CONSULTED

Police officers were seen visiting the place several times during the day and they found nothing to complain of except some children grouping together round purchasers. To-morrow also this picketing is to be continued.

This matter is well under control and the youths have started the new organisation promise to abide by the Congress resolution although the local Congress organisation was not consulted when they started their campaign.

CALL ON MAHAJAN

Several merchants are prepared to promise not to order out any foreign cloth but the picketers want the Mahajan to pass their original resolution instead of dealing with merchants individually.

MORE SUPPORT FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

Dharwar Chambhar Conference Resolutions.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 10.

The District Conference of the Chambar Community (Depressed Classes) was held here recently under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Terdal, Municipal Councillor, Gadag when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This meeting of the Dharwar District Chambars condemns the action of conveners of the All India Depressed Classes Conference held on 19th April in not allowing the members of the Chambar community which forms the second largest section of the depressed classes in this presidency.

2. This meeting further condemns the action of the conveners of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference in not inviting any member of the Chambar community of the Dharwar District to the conference even though they are advanced in education.

3. In view of the above resolution, this conference emphatically declares that the All India Depressed Classes Conference is not at all a representative conference and therefore its resolutions are not binding on the depressed class people.

4. This meeting congratulates the authors of Gandhi-Irwin pact and hopes that it would ultimately lead to permanent peace and happiness in the country which is the only goal of all the Indians.

VOTE FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

5. This meeting condemns the principle of separate electorate inaugurated by a few self-seeking men as leading to permanent schism between communities and communities; and is of opinion that joint electorate with reservation of seats according to the numerical strength will alone satisfy the depressed classes and will ultimately lead to national solidarity.

6. This meeting notes with dissatisfaction the policy of the Bombay Government in not giving effect to the recommendations of the Starte Committee for the advancement of the depressed classes on the excuse of want of funds.

It is further of opinion that in future at least the Government will not allow such nation building activities to starve on any account.

7. This meeting condemns the cowardly attack made on the Chambars' volunteers and some members of the Chambars community at the so called All-India Depressed Classes Conference in the very presence of Doctor Ambedkar and others.

8. This meeting authorises the Chairman to send copies of resolutions to the Press, individuals, the associations concerned and also the Government of Bombay.

BHUSAVAL TRUNK MURDER CASE.

Witness Cross-Examined In Hospital.

The cross-examination of Umar Haji Ghadiali, an important witness in the Bhusawal Trunk murder case, was continued on Thursday at the resumed sitting of the High Court Sessions held at the K. E. M. hospital before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury.

In reply to Mr. Oliviera, Counsel for the first accused, witness stated that he had been to the residence of the first accused only once after the incident and before he made a statement to the police. Two years before the incident the wife of the accused was putting on a diamond necklace. Three or four years ago the accused used to buy and sell diamonds. Witness had seen with the accused a cigarette case which was studded with diamonds and the two folds of which were made of mother of pearls, but the case bearing the initials H.A.T.M. was brought from England by the father of the accused ten years ago.

LIFE IN DANGER.

Proceeding witness deposed that the diamond merchants expected to sell diamonds worth a lakh of rupees to the family of Sir Mahomed Yusuf at the time of the marriage of his son. Sir Mahomed Yusuf was a very rich man and it was not necessary for him to entrust the work of purchase to intermediaries. In the summer of 1929 Sir Mahomed was in England. The relations between Jamnabai and the first accused were estranged. Witness was shocked to hear the news of murder at the hands of the first accused. The eyes of the accused were red and when accused pointed a revolver at him, the witness took the bundle to his place at Mahim. Witness did not inform the police as the accused had threatened to kill him. Witness did not inform the police at the time when Machhiwala's son was arrested because accused was his sister's husband and because witness had served the accused for twenty years. As far as witness knew the reward offered by the Commissioner of Police was Rs. 1,000. Witness informed the police in December, because his life was in danger. The accused had set fire to the shop twice and thus accused had got claims from the Insurance companies.

STORY OF THE REVOLVER.

Continuing witness deposed that when once the accused met him on the platform of the Deolali station, witness was frightened at seeing the accused in the same complexion as he was on the day of the incident. At this stage, the court rose for twenty minutes as the patient had to be attended to.

It was not true that Jamnabai told witness to bring the accused in trouble. Accused used to mortgage his diamond ornaments to meet his liabilities, but he had not sold any diamond ornaments through the witness. It was false that Ahmed Fakir brought a letter from the accused when he saw witness at 10-30 a.m. on the day of the incident. Witness inferred that the deceased had gone to the residence of the accused, because the latter followed the former in the afternoon of the day of the incident. Accused told witness every detail of the incident as the former put full trust in the latter. It was false that witness invented the story of an old revolver as the bullets recovered from the person of the deceased did not fit with the new revolver. The diamond ring was made by witness for the son of the accused and not for the accused himself. Fifteen days after witness made a statement to the police, the accused was arrested. Witness was attending the shop but had never gone to the residence of the accused during the interval. Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, Counsel for the second accused, witness deposed that the second accused who was a Madrasi used to live sometimes at the residence of the first accused and sometimes at the Ballard Pier.

In reply to Court, witness said that he did not personally give information to the police. Another man, whose name, he could not disclose, had given the information to the police. Subsequently witness was summoned by the police and a statement was recorded. Witness, did not communicate to the police personally for the fear of getting involved in the case.

REPLY TO THE JURY.

To the gentlemen of the Jury witness further explained that when the first accused threatened witness with a revolver he was alone. The next day witness communicated the facts of the murder to his companion. Witness ultimately revealed the name of that person, who had given first inform to the police, as M. Hussain, the manager of Jamnabai.

At this stage the Court rose and the Judge and the Jury returned to the High Court, and resumed the hearing. Further evidence was then led by the prosecution.

Cook's Evidence

Among the witnesses, examined on Thursday was one Ahmed Fakir, a cook in the employ of the first accused at the time of the incident. In his deposition the witness stated that he removed the trunk from the residence of the first accused on the day of the incident and placed it in a victoria. Witness took his seat with the driver, while the first and second accused were seated inside. The carriage was first taken to Bhendi Bazaar and thence to Mahim in a taxi. The taxi then returned to Bhendi Bazaar and the witness was dropped down at Sydenham Road and the taxi then drove towards Victoria Terminus.

After another witness identified the diamond set in a ring, the Court rose for the day.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK FOR MUNICIPAL WORKERS.

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City Fathers Prefer To Entrust It To Y. M. C. A. Than To Youth League.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES FOR INTERNAIONAL CLEANSING CONFERENCE

The appointment of delegates to attend the International Conference on Public Cleansing to be held in London in July 1931 came in for discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. The names proposed were Mr. A. P. Sabavala, a member of the Corporation who is at present in England, Dr. Norona, an officer of the Health Department, and Mr. De Joss, Head Superviser of the Conservancy department.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar moved that Mr. Sabavala and Dr. Noronha be sent as delegates.

Mr. Chandavarkar moved an amendment that a third name he added and that was of Mr. De Joss.

The amendment was carried as against the proposition but when it was voted upon as a substantive proposition it was lost. The division that followed resulted in defeating the amendment moved as a substantive proposition. There remained nothing before the House both the proposition annd the amendment having been thrown out.

SOCIAL WELFARE BY Y. M. C. A.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the grant made to the Y. M. C. A. for the conduct of social work for the benefit of Municipal labour staff be increased by Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per centre.

WHY NOT THE YOUTH LEAGUE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed for 15 days. He pointed out that the social work which was claimed to be done by the Y. M. C. A. was being effectively done by the Youth League. They had been carrying on the work even before the Corporation came on the scene. Many young ladies of high social status had now offered their services for such social work for the poor. He was certain that the Youth League would carry on the work more creditably, was it advisable he asked that a social work of this nature should be handed over to foreign missionaries whatever their credentials might be?

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

The Commissoner opposed the postponement and said that Y. M. C. A. was a very well-organised body doing social work for a long time. There was no element of religion in their work.

Mr. B. T. Desai supported the amendment. Mr. Muraj Karsondas scented political motive behind the Commissioner's move in running down the work of the Youth League. He observed that the Youth League was a body of hard-working young men and women.

TAIRSEE'S FAINT PRAISE FOR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, opposing the amendment, said whatever might be the credentials of the Youth League it could not be denied that they neglected social work because they gave preference to the political work. On the other hand Y. M. C. A. had nothing but social work to look after.

Mr. P. J. Marzban opposing the amendment remarked that the Youth League had broken the pledge given to the Corporation by plunging head long into politics.

Dr. Deshmukh supported the amendment. He pointed out that if the Youth League had taken part in politics it was to their credit and for that it would be foolish to penalise them. At this stage closure was applied to the debate. Mr. Nariman's amendment was lost in the division.

Opposing the original proposition, Mr. B. T. Desai said that political considerations should not weigh in the matter of social work. The Youth League had done excellent work during the last five years and he was sure they would do better work in the future.

Mr. Nariman wanted to move a second amendment but he was ruled out of order because he had previously moved an amendment.

NARIMAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. Nariman—Please make a note of my protest as I want to move an amendment.

The Commissioner contended that even before the last political movement began the work done by the Youth League was unsatisfactory.

MORE ANGRY WORDS.

At this stage closure was moved. Mr. Mulraj Karsandas wanted to move an amendment but the President said he would first put the closure to vote. Mr. Nariman protested. There was then an exchange of angry words between Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. Nariman. There was a great confusion in the House when Mr. Nariman pressed for his amendment. He was asked to sit down by certain members. Mr. Nariman on the other hand indignantly replied, "I will not".

The closure was put to vote and carried. The original proposition was then put to vote and declared carried.

SARDAR JAMIAT SINGH IN PESHAWAR

(From A Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, June 17.

After visiting Haripur, Hasanabdal and other Hazara towns Sardar Jamiat Singh arrived in Peshawar yesterday, for obtaining first-hand knowledge of the Red Shirt movement. He went to the villages round about Peshawar with Mr. Kasimjan, President of the Congress Committee. He will issue a statement about the "Khudai-Khidmatgar" organisation after visiting Bannu, Kohat and other important centres.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, was held at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay on Tuesday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, presided. The Chairman in th course of his speech said:

You will be glad to note that the new business placed on the Company's books last year amounted to Rs. 59,97,500 which is the largest amount of business transacted during one year till now, inspite of the unsettled conditions of trade and finance last year we have been able to write a business of nearly 8 lakhs more than that done in 1919. The Company's income from premiums and interest shows a steady increase and stands now at Rs. 11,33,367 against Rs. 9,98,070 in 1929. On looking to the other side of the revenue account, you will notice that the claims by death and maturity in the year amounted to Rs. 3,15,452 as against Rs. 2,46,596 in the previous year.

The net result of the Company's operations for the last year is an increase in the Life Assurance Fund by Rs. 3,90,845 thus bringing the total to Rs. 28,52,600. Out of this Fund a sum of Rs. 51,810 has been transferred for depreciation in value of securities.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. J. Bilimoria and on being put to vote was carried unanimously. It was resolved to declare a dividend to shareholders for the year ending 31st December 1930 to be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of Income-Tax) on the paid-up capital on and after Thursday, the 4th June 1931 to those whose names are on the register of the shareholders on the 25th May 1931 and a bonus to shareholders for the year ending 31st December 1930 be paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum (free of Income-Tax) on the paid-up Capital on and after Thursday, the 4th June 1931.

"VERY VALUABLE SERVICES"

Proposed Tribute To Mr. A. R. Dalal.

The following resolution about the retiring Municipal Commissioner of Bombay will be moved at a meeting of the Corporation:—

That in parting with Mr. A. R. Dalal, M.A., I.C.S., the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation and the city in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner for a period of two years and a half. Mr. Dalal's high administrative abilities, his devotion to duty and energy for work, his outstanding financial acumen and his strict impartiality and independence of character have been of great value to the Corporation in dealing with the many important questions that came before them from time to time.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Dalal with the best wishes of the Corporation for his success in future.

SIGNATORIES.

The resolution has received the support of the following members:—

Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Sir Vasantrao A. Dabolkar, P. J. Marzban, Jamnadas M. Mehta, A Soares, E. R. Hirjibehedin, W. H. Neilson, Mohanlal M. Desai, J. V. Vora, J. Alban D'Souza, and M. I. Curtay, P. G. Solanki, V. N. Chandavarkar, A. R. Dimtimkar, I. S. Patel, Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola and Mrs. Malinabai B. Sukthankar.

Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, June 18.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

INDIAN STUDIES

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For latest prospectuses of all Medical, Veterinary, Commercial, Military, Forest, Agricultural, Law and Training Institutions in India consult "Mohan's Guide to Indian Studies Vol. II" Pages 560. Price Rs. 3/6/- per V.P.P. RAM LAL SURI, Bookseller Anarkali, LAHORE.

3.

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Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

WARNING AGAINST SEPARATISTS' TACTICS

—:o:—

Dinajpur Muslims Support Joint Electorates.

(From A Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 9.

The Dinajpur Dist. Moslem Conference sat at Setabgunj E. B. R. on the 7th June 1931. In the history of the district there was never such a huge gathering of people. 12,000 Musalmans representing every part of the district attended the meeting. The unique feature of the conference lies in the fact that a large number of Musalman ladies attended the meeting and a Moslem lady Begum Nabuatunnessa Khatun, wife of Maulvi Kader Bux, Pleader addressed the meeting urging the Musalmans to be united and to give proper facilities to womenfolk for improvement, removing the un-Islamic purdah, and a Moslem girl Buni Begum Jaibunnisa Kaderi a daughter of Maulvi Kader Baksh kept the big audience spell-bound by her excellent recitation of the poems "Bharater Tirtha" "Bidrohi" and "Muharrum,". The conference which was presided over by Maulvi Amiruddin Ahmed Choudhury of Balurghat, began at 2 p.m. lasted upto 12 o'clock in the night.

Mv. Khorsed Ali, Choudhuri the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in course of his address urged the people not to fall victims to Separatists' selfish motives. He urged that joint electorate is beneficial to the country as a whole and in particular to the Musalmans of Bengal if general adult franchise is given. He exhorted the Musalmans to join the Congress in large number as it is the most powerful national organisation of the country.

Mv. Amiruddin Ahmed Chaudhuri, President-elect of the meeting in course of his address urged the Musalmans to support joint electorate and discard separate electorate. He said "separate" electorate is harmful to the growth of nationalism and responsible Government in the country and in fact the system has produced and kept up quarrels and dissensions between the two great communities in Bengal occasionally ending in riotings and bloodsheds." The president asked his Moslem brethren to be self-reliant and self-respecting people and not to be basking under the sunshine of foreign governmental favour and not to be duped by self-seekers.

After the presidential address resolutions expressing condolences over the demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahammed Ali, Maharaja of Mamudabad, Mv. Sha Abdul Alam and Mv. Ahmad Jan Khan of Gaibandha, were proposed from the Chair and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Then the resolution supporting joint-electorate proposed by Maulana Abdullahil Baki was passed unanimously by the huge gathering with great enthusiasm and amidst deafening shouts of "Allaho-Akbar."

Other resolutions, urging the Musalmans to join the Congress in overwhelming numbers, urging Government to introduce immediately free primary compulsory education, urging people to take to Swadeshi and Charka, to introduce adult franchise, urging Moslem women to join the national works within due bound of Islamic pardah, to introduce liberal education among them within due bounds of the Islamic pardah, were passed. Maulana Abdullahil Kafi made a grand, eloquent speech urging the Musalmans to join the Congress works.

A strong nationalist Moslem party was formed by means of a resolution passed unanimously in the meeting with Maulana Abdullahil Kafi as president and Moulvi Hassan Ali M. A. B. L., M.L.C. as Secretary.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Pandit Malaviya On Physical Culture

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 17.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had a busy programme on Monday the 15th inst. In the afternoon he paid a visit to the Kanya Shala and was much pleased with the display of physical feats by the girls. In the evening he visited the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal. At the gate Punditji was received by Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar and was taken round the Talim Khana. He also saw students' wrestling. After going round the Talim Khana, he came to the open maidan where large crowds had gathered to hear Punditji.

Malaviyajee at the outset thanked the people. He said that National spirit must be the guide of the young generation. If you are not trong, then you will not be able to retain freedom, but if you are strong then you will regain the lost freedom.

LET US COPY GOOD FROM ENGLISHMEN.

Not only our boys, but girls also should take to physical exercises. In old days early morning, we used to make 500 Namaskars. Our girls used to do Tulsi Puja but now everything is forgotten. Why? We copy Englishman and woman in dress and other things, which are not of much interest to us but do not copy good qualities of theirs. With faith in God let us march in the right direction and Swaraj will be ours.

VILLAGE UPLIFT CONFERENCE.

A conference to form plans of village uplift will be held on 20th and 21st instant under the presidentship of Pundit Malaviyaji at the Seva Sadan Thakersy Hall. Arrangements are going on in full swing.

CONGRESS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Sjt. P. N. Rajbhoj, the leader of the Depressed Classes and the member of the Poona City Municipality interviewed Pandit Nehru on the 14th evening at Sjt. Gadgil's house. In reply to the questions put by Mr Rajbhoj Panditji said that the Hindu public places of worship, if not thrown open to the Depressed Classes Swaraj Government, shall be confiscated. The Congress shall protect their interests.

REVISED RATES OF POSTAGE ON INLAND PARCELS: With effect from the 15th June 1931 the rates of postage on inland parcels exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 440 tolas in weight have been as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas Two annas. For a parcel exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas Four annas. For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight Four annas.

FLAG RESOLUTION RULED OUT.

Congress Members Walk Out.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, June 18.

A sensational meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council held last evening resulted in the walk-out of five Congress members. A resolution calling upon the Council to hang Gandhiji's portrait in the Municipal Schools, libraries and Council Chamber was violently opposed by a temple-man, but finally passed by 14 votes to 2.

FLAG RESOLUTION RULED OUT.

Regarding Sjt. Madhava Menon's resolution to hoist the National Flag on the Municipal Buildings, Councillor Subramaniaier raised a point of order saying the Council was incompetent for that step having regard to the sworn allegiance to the British throne. The Chairman ruled the resolution out of order when a sensational discussion followed resulting in the walk-out.

Quilandy police arrested on Tuesday evening 12 Congress volunteers picketing liquor shops. They were subsequently released on personal ecurities.

YOUTHS' REVOLT AGAINST ORTHODOXY.

KHEDUT SAMMELAN'S PROPAGANDA.

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, June 16.

Reports came here of good work done by the Khedut Sammelan Committee in doing village propaganda in Cutch. Messrs. Kantiprasad Antani, Jamnadas Gandhi and Pranlal Mehta went to different villages of Cutch and explained to the mosses the methods of asking relief and made them realise the importance of such a mandal. The propaganda in more than 50 villages was effective on the whole.

News reach here that the Audichya youths of Jamnagar have declared revolt against old customs and conventions and have not taken part in a death-dinner of late Shrimati Manglagauri Laxmishanker Dave on the 7th inst. The orthodoxy is surprised at the strong attitude of the youths and efforts are made for nipping the spirit in the bud, but the youths have firmly determined to put an end to all such old and useless customs and conventions and to introduce social reform.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar G. N. Mujumdar at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson at ended a Tea Party given by the Chief of Bhor on Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Walker and Major and Mrs. H. B. F. Dixon dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, June 18.

The Monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and Malabar. The temperature is above normal in Hyderabad, Central Provinces and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, South Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, west United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Forecast:—General rain will continue in Burma and in Malabar and south Konkan with local rain in Assam. Scattered falls will also continue in Deccan and round the head of the Bay.—A. P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 18th June, 1931:—

Station	Rainfall. Inches.
Agra	0.44
Neemuch	0.08
Amraoti	0.04
Ratnagiri	0.50
Marmugao	0.60
Karwar	0.52
Ahmednagar	0.20
Mahableshwar	2.15
Bijapur	0.10
Bangalore	0.61
Mangalore	0.39
Calicut	1.37
Cochin	1.35
Trivandrum	0.02
Masulipatam	1.43
Vizagapatam	0.10
Colombo	0.10

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18-6-31, Colaba Point 0.01 in., Fort 0.03 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 2.58 in., Fort 2.63 in., J. J. Hospital 3.24 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 3.57 in., Fort 5.80 in., J. J. Hospital 3.91 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 21.19 in., Fort 21.30 in., J J Hospital 15.02 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-6-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.708 inches (.044 above normaly).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (4.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 degrees (4.4 above normal).

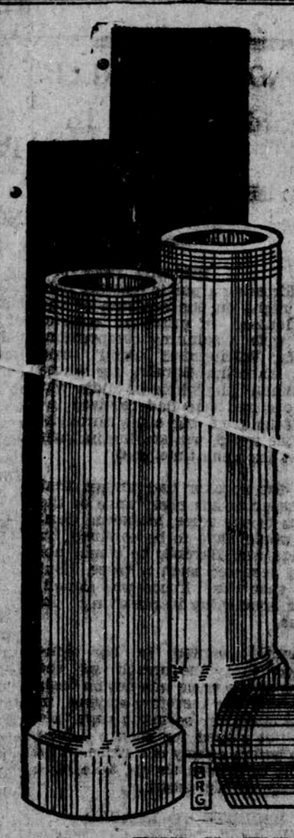
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hrs. ending at 8 a.m. on Wed. together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal.
Rangoon	3.6	20.7	Pl.10.0
Chittagong	2.5	6.8	—3.2
Calcutta	1.2	3.7	—1.6
Cuttack	0.1	0.8	—3.6
Patna	....	0.3	—2.5
Allahabad	....	0	—1.0
Cawnpore	....	0.2	—0.9
Lucknow	....	0.9	—0.4
Delhi	....	0.1	—0.7
Lahore	....	0.1	—0.3
Multan	....	0	—0.3
Peshawar	....	0.1	—2.0
Quetta	....	0	0
Jacobabad	....	0	0
Hyderabad	....	0.1	—0.1
Karachi	....	0	—0.1
Jodhpur	....	0.4	—0.1
Ajmer	....	0.1	—.06
Rajkot	....	0.7	—.07
Bhavnagar	....	0.3	—1.8
Indor	....	0.6	—2.1
Jubbulpore	....	0.4	—1.0
Nagpur	0.1	3.3	—0.3
Akola	....	0.6	—2.1
Bombay	....	2.6	—5.7
Ratnagiri	0.1	6.4	—10.9
Poona	....	0.2	—2.6
Sholapur	....	2.1	—1.0
Hyderabad	....	1.3	—1.4
Bangalore	0.5	1.9	—0.2
Mysore	0.1	1.5	—0.5
Madras	....	0.2	—1.0
Cocanada	T	1.2	—1.0
Simla	T	0.2	—2.0
Mount Abu	....	0.3	—0.6
Colombo	0.3	6.5	Pl.0.6
Surat	....	0.6	—1.7
Ahmedabad	....	0.1	—1.6



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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 18.

Chakla, Ramsay, Busrah.
Ozarda, Lamb, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.

Jalaputra, Triek, Calcutta.
Mooltan, Morton, Sydney.
Vasna, Hull, Busrah.
Kidderpore, Wright, Kobe.

LOADING.

June 18.

Steamer Kusama for Liverpool.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Garada for Madras.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Mooltan, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 4th inst., a general cargo and 91 passengers and hence she will sail at (11 a.m.) for Sydney etc., on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Naldera, is expected to arrive here on Saturday from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and 24 passengers.

S S Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ozarda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 29 passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalaputra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kidderpore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

It is proposed to hold the first Provincial Non-Mahomedan Conference, Madras, at Trichinopoly. It will be held in the third week of July. The first Reception Committee meets on Sunday (21st instant) to elect the President and office-bearers.

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fokuiwa Ma	6972	15 June	29 June
Fushimi	11000	....	@ 30 ,,
x Kaga	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@13 ,
erukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,

*Do not carry passengers, xCalls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	10 June	28 June
Katori ,,	10000	25 ,,	13 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
Katsuta ,,	22000	8 July	14 July

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O.S.K. Line

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	12th June	20th June
Sumatra ,,	24th ,,	7th July
Argun ,,	10th July	23rd ,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Aug.

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American Cotton Markets.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE

—:o:—

South Selling

Bombay, June 18.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady and prices advanced 4 points on trade buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied the market ruled easy on Southern selling influenced by favourable weekly weather report. Prices declined about 15 point; from the highest level and closed at a net decline of 7 to 9 points. Ipot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 6 points higher at 8.74c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 12 points. During the early part Bombay selling caused a loss of few points but later market advanced on steady New York advices and straddle buying. Weather also is less settled but lack of outside interests making the tone uncertain. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 4.85 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 6 points and Egyptian prices advanced 8 to 11 points.

The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a rise of 28 to 17 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that over most of the cotton belt there has been somewhat warmer weather, with local showfairly general, especially in the western half. The warmer weather has proved beneficial and the showers helpful. In Texas progress and the condition of the crop have been fairly good. In Oklahoma the plants are small, while in the central States satisfactory progress may be recorded.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.23 (10-23 a.m.) Lowest 9.08 (11.21 a.m.).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report favourable. Crop progressing favourably most sections."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-56 a.m.:—Liverpool: Continental buying.

8-34 p.m.:—Weekly Government Weather Report favourable, warmer weather, helpful showers, fair progress.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Advance due short covering, crop prospects favourable. Prefer sales strong markets.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on Southern selling and favourable weather.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 4.72

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 177-1/2 equal 4.03

Difference 69 pts. equal Rs. 30/-

New York July (Close) 8.74 equal 4.37

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 177-1/2 equal 4.03

Difference 34 pts. equal Rs. 15/-

Liverpool—New York.

(At Liverpool close) July 70, October 53 (American points).

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled following in thousands and subject to adjustment, on receipt of Mail:

Week ending 12th June 1931.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	44	12.897	13.755
Receipts at U. S. Ports	27	8,756	8,509
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain		1,063	1,241
To Continent	35	3,978	4,125
To Japan, Canada, etc.	13	1,458	1,199
Total	48	6,499	6,565
World's Spinners Taking of American cotton	169	9,909	11,930
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	32	11,743	2,417
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		3,133	1,703
Stocks at American Interior Towns		973	715
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,958	1,115
Total		6,064	3,533
Last week		6,188	3,603
Difference on week		—127	—70
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,037	862

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 17.

July	8.74—.07
October	9.12—.07
December	9.36—.07
January	9.47—.07
March	9.65—.09
Middling Spot	9.90—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 17.

July	8.74—.07
October	9.12—.06
Middling Spot	8.74+.06

NEW YORK.

New York, June 17.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	8.76
October	9.15
January	9.49

New York: Noon Call.

July	8.75
October	9.13
January	9.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	Closing
June		4.70+.11
July	4.75	4.73+.11
August		4.77+.11
September		4.80+.10
October	4.87	4.84+.10
November		4.88+.11
December		4.92+.11
January	4.93	4.96+.11
February		5.00+.11
March	5.08	5.05+.11
April		5.09+.11
May	5.16	5.13+.11
June		5.16+.10
Middling Spot		4.85+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 17.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	600
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.59
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.10
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.25

CENTRAL COTTON CABLE NO. 2

Market preparing for another jump. Buy cotton on any decline. Mars gives bullish undertone and Mercury broadens demand. July notices will be promptly stopped. We are on the eve of a rise.

Oomra Good	3.38
Oomra Fully Good	3.53
Oomra Fine	3.68
Bengal Good	3.12
Bengal Fully Good	3.22
Bengal Fine	3.32
Scinde Fully Good	3.22
Scinde Fine	3.32
Scinde Superfine	3.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 17.

July	7.37
September	7.53
October	7.60
November	7.67
January	7.82
March	7.96
May	8.11
F.G.F., Spot	7.65

FOREIGN PRODUUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, June 18.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s 4/2 1/8d. up 1/8d.
Oct. s 4/3 7/8d. up 1/8d.
Dec. s 4/5 5/8d. up 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dol. 57-1/2 up 1/8.
Sept. dol. 57-5/8 up 3/8.
Dec. dol. 61-1/4 up 3/8.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

June/July £8-5-0 up sh. 1/3d.
Market steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aug. 10.92 up 9.
Sep. 11.05 up 9.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. Sh. 15/3d. up 3d.
Sept/Dec. Sh. 15/7 1/2d. up 3d.
Market easier.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 128 down 1.
Dec. 136 down 1.
Mar. 144 down 1.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices advanced on covering by shorts, unfavourable weather and Commission Houses buying. Closed steady."

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 18.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33|6; highest Rs. 33|9-6; lowest Rs. 33|2|6; closing Rs. 33|7|6.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 30|2, highest Rs. 30|5|6; lowest Rs. 30|0|6; closing Rs. 30|13.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 18.

The cotton market ruled quiet to-day on long liquidation. In sympathy with easier New York advices our market opened at Rs. 175 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 189 for Broach A/M delivery. At this level Bulls were liquidating their holdings and prices of both contracts recorded a decline of Rs. 2. As soon as selling was over prices rallied to Rs. 174-4 for Broach J/A and to Rs. 187-12 for Broach A/M contract.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 5 points. There was heavy liquidation in our market and prices after declining to Rs. 173 - closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 17|8.
Broach A/M Rs. 186|12.
Oomra J/A Rs. 156.
Oomra D/J Rs. 159.
Bengal J/A Rs. 141|8.
Bengal D/J Rs. 141|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

June	130-60—0.60
Sept.	128.50 pl. 0.20
Dec.	124.30—0.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 18.

200 Bussan & Co. Dabhoi 168-1/2
100 Bombay & Co. Miyagaon 172
100 Birla Bros. Darwah 160-1/2
100 Bussan & Co. Ellichpur 153-1/2
100 Khimji Punja Gulabpura 151
54 Viram Ladha Anjangaon 6 (on to Umra.)
100 Currimbhai Govindgarh 151-1/2
61 Bussan & Co. Aurangabad 156

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	175
Nagpur Sarner Fin.	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	165
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	165
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	175
Sallu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170
Indore-Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Westerns M.G.	220
Cambodias	255
Comilla Good	230
Jinja	275
Busoga	310

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 58-12/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 89-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73-12.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/11.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-0.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87-10.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-55 Rs. 101/4

Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 58-12.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-15.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 18.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 17-6-31	8763000	3534000
Receipts Yesterday 17-6-31	1000	6000
Exports to date 17-6-31	6520000	6575000
Stock at Ports 12-6-31	3133000	1703000
Stock Interior Towns 12-6-31	973000	715000
Stock Liverpool 12-6-31	1037000	862000
Visible Supply 12-6-31	6064000	3533000
Quantity in Sight 12-6-31	12897000	13755000
Quantity out of Sight 12-6-31	9909000	11930000

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, June 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd	21	4	3
Silver Ready	42	7	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	42	4	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	42	0	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 371|- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18|- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

IN THE CORONER'S COURT

(Continued from page 4.)

recrossing the corridor of the dissecting-hall. Two men were carrying what looked like a corpse even at that distance—one's chest was again filled with the pride of the utilitarian civic thought that Medical Science was making strides at that moment. The young medicos strutted like cocks and a fair one flaunted the colours of her 'sari' now and then. One looked at the dais. The Coroner was shaking his head and sighing "Oh, these people—they want to be killed," he puffed at his cigarette. "I was riding in a tram-car the other day, you know, and what do I notice?"

CORONER'S ANECDOTE.

"I saw a young policeman jumping while the car was in motion. He was nearly killed I assure you. But he just missed it and a Parsi gentleman said to him, 'why did you jump in? You were nearly killed.' He was an old, nice gentleman, you know, and he rebuked the man. And what did the policeman say? He said, 'Tumara bapka kya giya s—— k——.' The Coroner repeated the alleged reply of the policeman quite a number of times as though it tasted sweet in his mouth. "The ingratitude of the fellow, his rudeness—and such a nice, kindly, old gentleman too. Imagine!" The Coroner mused in his best 'post mortem' manner. "He was nearly killed you know." he insisted. And he addresses the nice old gentleman as K——'." The Court-room was filled with laughter. The 'post mortem' mourners had long cleared away and I rose up feeling the weight of my civic responsibility lifted off my shoulders.....

NASH CREATES A NEW STYLE CAR ... The Convertible Cabriolet

THE thrill of the open road is yours again with the smart new Nash Convertible Cabriolet for four passengers, portrayed above and at the right. This dual-purpose car which may be changed quickly from a snug, winter-proof enclosed model to a dashing, top-down touring car for tropical use—and vice versa—was designed primarily for motorists who love sunshine and beautiful scenery.

Nash offers this beautiful new model in the Eight-81 and the Eight-71 Series. Each car represents an entirely new value, and now brings to the moderate price field, a popular, although exclusive, body design previously found only in expensive custom-built cars costing two or three times as much.

The outstanding success of the new Nash Convertible Cabriolet indicates its preference among thousands of motorists who, tired of the confinement of the conventional sedan, eagerly awaited the new style car introduced by Nash and priced so low that all may now own what once was available to only a favored few.

Sole Distributors:—

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,

64, Hughes Road, Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

THE NEW NASH

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the tremendous increase in the Company's business it was found necessary to have its own premises to suit its ever increasing requirements. The management has the pleasure in announcing that the Company's magnificent five-storied building in the principal street of Calcutta has now been completed and the Company's Offices have been removed to

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta as from Monday, 27th April, 1931.

R. G. DAS & CO., *Managers.*

Branch Office:— ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL SWADESHI and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT GUNTUR

MOMENTOUS EXHIBITION At Guntur

SWADESHI and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION has been arranged to be held at GUNTUR, during the Conference week, commencing on 27th inst. Reception Committee has so far arranged only 150 stalls. Only a few stalls are available. Stall rents are as follows:—

Rs. 5/- for small Rs. 10/- for big.

Those intending to reserve stalls should apply to the Secretary, Reception Committee, "Andhra Conference," Guntur, before 22nd June.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY: during the week end 13th inst. the total mortality 443 was the same as in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1930 when the mortality was 520 and death rate 20.8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 497 and death rate 20.0.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931

"SHEER INGRATITUDE ON PART OF POLICE TO CHARGE ME WITH CONSPIRACY TO MURDER."

:o:

Chirner Accused Narrates How He And Other Congressmen Risked Their Lives To Save Policemen.

MR. GUPTE'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

Mr. K. G. Gupte, a veteran Congressman of Panvel and an accused in the Chirner Firing case in his written statement before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions judge at Thana, on Saturday last stated that he was not guilty of any of the charges brought against him. He had committed no crime nor had he incited anyone else to commit a crime. He was a follower of the Congress but owing to his preoccupations he found little time to spare for active Congress work. His son Prabhakar was the "Dictator" of the Panval Congress Committee and his daughter Vimla was Captain of the Desh Sevika Sangh. It was perhaps because his children associated themselves with the Congress movement that he was also taken to be a Congress "leader" by the Police.

PRESENT AT CHIRNER

He was present at the Chirner Satyagraha on September 25 but he went there because his daughter Vimla had gone there with a batch of Desh Sevikas. On the occasion of the previous Satyagraha at Chirner which was practised on September 18 Police Inspector, Mr. Patil had threatened the people that if they repeated the experiment next time he would resort to Lathi charge.

After his arrival in Panvel Inspector Patil used to attend the Congress meetings and therefore the accused came to know him. He was naturally attached to him in a way and therefore his object in going to Chirner was to see that Mr. Patil did not take any such step as would incite the people. He wanted that the Satygraha should pass off peacefully as it had on previous occasions. Many others from Panvel attended the function with the same object.

"BENT ON INCITING PEOPLE"

It appeared that the Satyagraha Mandal had decided that Satyagraha should be continued for half an hour and in that period people should cut small branches of the trees and a few leaders should court arrest. Accordingly after 2 p.m. a bugle was blown and Satyagraha commenced. It would have been also terminated peacefully but it appeared that Mr. Patil wanted to incite the people on one pretext or other. He (Mr. Patil) abused people, slapped some of them in the face, knocked down the teeth of some and also made use of the stick that he carried with him.

Accused No. 31 Khare complained about it to the Mamlatdar and also to the accused and the Doctors who were present on the occasion. On hearing the report the accused with the help of accused No. 18 Dhanaji and accused No. 31 Khare pacified the people. Dr. Phadke asked Inspector Patil about the reported Lathi charge and slapping the people in the face upon which the latter got angry and replied in a sarcastic manner that he had not only used lathi and slapped people but he had "killed" some men whom they should go and see. In the meanwhile the Mamlatdar came on the scene and the people who were there complained to him about those incidents.

"WHAT EXCITED THE POLICE"

The accused with the help of the volunteers pacified the people and asked them to return. Accordingly the people started back thinking that the Satyagraha was over. The police were leading them. They were followed by the persons who were arrested while cutting trees. Behind them were the Police Patil, Inspector Mr. Patil and the Mamlatdar. And behind them were the accused and Dr. Phadke. While the party was on its way the Mamlatdar said that he had to do some Treasury work and he wanted to return soon. They reached the foot of the hill. There was a big crowd. As soon as the party reached the spot the crowd raised the usual cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai" and "Jangal-ka Kaida Tod Diya". It appeared that the Police got offended because of those shouts.

The idea of the people was to take the arrested Satyagrahis to the village in a procession as they did on the previous occasions. They, therefore, made a cordon to give way to the Police and the officers. The cordon was formed by the Congress volunteers and some of the Desh Sevikas. It was something like a procession then and the crowd moved on in that way for some distance. They reached the bunyan tree. Mr. Patil was also in the cordon. Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi, Dr. Phadke, Forest Ranger Alekar and the accused were following them. On the way the Mamlatdar wanted to drink water as he was feeling thirsty. But the water not being clean the party went on as far as the bunyan tree. There the accused inquired about water and when they knew that nobody had brought water the Mamlatdar with two or three others went to the well on the north for water.

WHEN THE FIRING BEGAN.

Some of the villagers had already taken to return to their respective villages. The accused waited under the bunyan tree to inquire about the whereabouts of his daughter. While he was inquiring about other friends from Panvel so that they may all go together, somebody jeered at Shiva Police Patil. It was somewhere between the bunyan tree and the second brook. Somebody jeered at the Patil and Mr. Patil the police Inspector thinking that the people were jeering at him rushed at them. The accused was then standing near the bunyan tree. It was then that there was firing. He was trying to find out where his daughter was and he could see people falling down injured with bullets. He saw his daughter standing near a bush at a distance of about 15 to 20 feet from the place of firing. He did not see when the Mamlatdar was hit and fell down. His attention was concentrated on his daughter and he was thinking how to save her.

RAN TO THE RESCUE OF PATIL.

Hardly had he done anything when he saw some people rushing towards Mr. Patil and accusing him of ordering fire. They were shouting that he was responsible for opening fire. They were the relatives of those we were wounded. On seeing this the accused went to the rescue of Mr. Patil, although firing was going on. In fact he risked his own life for Mr. Patil. It was then that a Congress volunteer by name Thorve arrived there and with his help and after much difficulty the accused managed to persuade the people to go back and then took Mr. Patil to a bush in the vicinity. Accused No. 31 Khare and accused No. 10 Meghnath arrived there. They all heard gun shots at some distance beyond the brook. They also heard the distressing news of the Mamlatdar's death there.

KHADDAR COAT AND GANDHI CAP FOR PATIL.

The excited crowd composed of the relatives of those who were wounded was still making for the spot where Patil was and it was with great difficulty that the accused and his companions managed to keep that crowd away from Mr. Patil and succeeded in asking them to return. Mr. Patil was terribly afraid on that occasion. In order that the excited crowd might not again make at the spot the accused thought of the plan of giving a Khaddar coat and a Gandhi cap to Mr. Patil and accordingly did so.

DEAD BODY OF ROUND GUARD.

After an hour or so quiet prevailed and then they started for Chirner. On their way when they reached the bush where firing had first started they found the dead body of Shevde. He was shot dead. When Alekar the Ranger saw the ghastly scene he shouted that it was the Round Guard Shevde and collapsed. Mr. Patil also said that the man was hit on the forehead with a bullet. The accused and his companions took Alekar with great care to Chirner village. He was taken to the house of accused No. 11 Sakharam Keshav. There Dr. Phadke and accused Nos. 10 and 11 gave him medicine for nervous shock and treated him.

AFRAID TO GO IN OPEN LORRY.

Mr. Patil was so terribly afraid that he was not prepared to go to Panvel in an open lorry. The accused therefore sent word to Panvel and got from there the touring car of Bhau Sahib Puranik.

He then took Mr. Patil to his house at Panvel in that car. On the way they met Dnandev Savant. There was some conversation between Mr. Patil and Dnandev Savant. In the course of that conversation Mr. Patil told to Savant that he (Mr. Patil) was saved on that day by the Congressmen. In short Mr. Patil related the story to Savant There was some other talk also but the accused did not follow it.

"LEAVE THOSE POLICEMEN TO THEIR FATE."

Thus it was evident that he risked his own life for Mr. Patil and did not even care for his daughter, who was equally in danger. While he was at the house of accused No. 11 at Chirner with Mr. Patil he learnt that there were two policemen hiding in the village temple. He thought that he would take them also with him in the car and so he wanted to take the car to that side. But Mr. Patil was so terribly afraid of them that he said that those "fellows" might have some amunition left with them and if they saw them from a distance they would open fire because they had become "desperate". Mr. Patil had also added that "let the fellows die but don't take the car to that side"

"I AM INNOCENT."

The accused denied all the charges against him and said there was no evidence whatsoever against him.

In conclusion he said "from the above story it would appear that it was sheer ungratitude on part of the police to have brought the charge of conspiracy to murder policemen against me and arrest me and take me from Panvel to Chirner and back handcuffed and tied in ropes. They harassed me in various ways by not removing the handcuffs even when I had to go to bed or to take my meals. For the last seven months and over they they have detained me in custody and harassed me in various other ways. I am absolutely innocent and therefore the jury should discharge me."

He also added that the people of Panvel had demanded that an independent inquiry committee should be appointed to investigate into the firing incident at Chirner but the Government did not concede to that demand. The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona therefore appointed a Committee on its own initiative but the S. D. M. prevented the Committee from entering into Panvel Taluka by issuing an order under Section 144. Still the Committee started its work in Bombay in October 1930. It was found out from the cases of accused Nos. 18 and 19 that those who appeared before that Committee and gave evidence were arrested as soon as they went back to their places. Still the accused ventured to give evidence before that Committee with a view that the public may know what had actually happened and accordingly he went to Bombay and gave evidence before the Committee on November 9 and 10, 1930. The news that he gave evidence appeared in the Press on November 10 and a warrant for his arrest was issued on the same date and he was arrested on November 14 as soon as he returned to Panvel.

CHITTAGONG POLICE SEARCH.

Explosives Recovered.

BAN ON MEETINGS EXTENDED FOR 2 MONTHS.

CHITTAGONG, June 17.

During the search of a house in Dewan Bazar this morning the police seized several live cartridges, two boxes of explosives and some acids and electric wires. A man named Hriday Das was arrested.

Several other houses were subsequently searched and three young men including Anil Rakshit, who is on trial in connection with Armoury Raid, and has so long been on bail, were taken into custody.

(Later).—In connection with this morning's find by the police at Dewan Bazar it is reported that a number of long thermometers a quantity of sulphuric acid and a white powder were discovered in the same house. More arrests have been made.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN CHITTAGONG.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The order under section 144, of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting unlicensed public meetings and processions within Chittagong Municipal limits, jetties and Pahartali, without the permission of the Police Superintendent, will remain in force for another two months with effect from June 22. —A.P.

SEARCH FOR CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID ACCUSED.

CHITTAGONG, June 17.

A strong armed police party has proceeded to the interior of the district, where they are searching houses in villages Sripur, Jaistapura and Kanungoepara for absconding armoury raids proclaimed offenders. The District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent accompany the party.—A.P.

DISTRAINTS: ORDER OF THE DAY.

Severe Distress In 33 Mysore Villages.

ANEWARI AND PAHANI FIGURES CHALLENGED

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, June 18.

Severe economic distress prevails in about 33 villages of Shikarpur and some more villages in Sorathi Taluks in Mysore territory bordering on Hirekerur Taluk of Dharwar District owing to the failure of rains during the last several years. The distress is most severe this year due to fall in prices as admitted by the Dewan, President in his last Budget Speech. Peasants unable to pay, have approached Government many times and are now resorting the only remedy of non-payment.

REMISSION CASE GENUINE.

Restraints of the moveable property are the order of the day. Peasants in public meetings has resented official allegations that failure of crops this year was due to the sluggishness of the peasants. Anewari and Pahani figures are challenged at Veerangowda. Sjt. Patil recently made in charge of the Hirekerur economies and No-tax Campaign visited the area and was satisfied that the case for remission was genuine and urgent and hoped that the Mysore Government will immediately tackle the problem before No-tax movement spreads.

Double Line Working Resumed

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Karachi City, N. W. Railway, wires that the obstruction was removed and double line working resumed between Nawabshah and Bucheri at 18/11 hours to-day. —A. P.

SARDAR TO VISIT KERALA?

Bombay—Colombo Air Service?

OUR KERALA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, June 14.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel intends to visit Cochin, Calicut and other parts of Kerala in the course of a few weeks.

In the course of his forthcoming South Indian tour, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will preside over the Tamil Nadu Navjiwan Bharat Sabha at Erode.

KERALA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

The Working Committee of the All-Kerala Muslim Conference will meet to-day at the local Town Hall to discuss arrangements for the ensuing Conference. The Conference will, in all probability, be presided over by Mr. Shaukat Ali who is also expected to visit Kerala in the course of next month.

BOMBAY-COLOMBO AIR MAIL.

I understand that Government have under consideration a proposal to inaugurate a Bombay-Colombo Air Mail Service in continiation of the London-Karachi service. Two suggestions are made in respect of the route which the proposed service is to take, one via Madras and the other via Malabar Coast. Viewed from any standpoint, the Malabar Coast route seems to be more useful and easier than the Madras route, though the Madras press mischievously claims preference for the latter.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The opening of the Cochin Harbour will doubtless assure the importance of West Coast ports which do more business with foreign countries than the towns in the Tamil districts. It is very likely that Government will choose the Malabar Coast route, which will bring Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum and Alleppey within very easy rich of foreign countries, while the argument that the monsoon in Malabar will be an obstacle to the service is utterly hollow.

PICKETER STABBED.

A daring outrage is alleged to have been committed by a desperate shop-keeper on the persun of a Congress volunteer who was picketing a toddy shop. The Nileswar correspondent of a local paper writes to say that the volunteer was engaged in picketing a toddy shop in that town on the evening of the 11th instant. The picket approached a toddy dealer who was selling his stuff outside the shop. The volunteer's entreaties enraged the dealer who tore off the shirt and the uniform of the former. The dealer is then alleged to have stabbed the volunteer on the face with a knife, as a result of which, the latter sustained injuries near the left ear. Meanwhile a crowd assembled on the spot and the assailant was overpowered. The incident, which bears full testimony to the vigour of picketing, has created some stir.

UDWADA PRABHAT FERI SATYAGRAHA CASE.

:o:

"Charge Totally False".

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S DEFENCE

SURAT, June 17.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha and seven others appeared to-day before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Jewell, in response to a notice under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, served on them to show cause why they should not be bound over to preserve the peace in connection with the Prabhat Feries Satyagraha near the Fire Temple at Udwada on June 6th. The Police Prosecutor Mr. Bhatt, read to the court the complaint of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Phiroz Antia, in which it was stated that the accused participated in Prabhat Feries by the side of the Fire Temple, disturbing the Parsi prayers, which might lead to a breach of the peace. Mr. J. M. Antia, the Defence Advocate, wanted an adjournment of the hearing of the case after the accused's statements had been recorded and the complainant had been examined. The Court granted the request, as the Public Prosecutor did not oppose it. The statements of the accused were then recorded.

'CHARGE TOTALLY FALSE.'

Mr. B. F Bharucha made a lengthy statement in the course of which he explained the incident on June 6. Mr. Bharucha said that the charge against him was totally false, as he was not a member of any Prabhat Feri in the whole of India. He came on the spot at the special request of one Sorabji Dastoor, who approached him at the Globe Hotel. At first, when Mr. Sorabji Dastoor told him that the Prabhat Feri was detained and thence they were practising Satyagraha, Mr. Bharucha told him that he had no control over the members of the Prabhat Feri as he was not a member. However, he would see if he could do anything to persuade the people collected there to preserve peace and prevail upon the members of the Prabhat Feri to give up Satyagraha.

When he reached the spot, a large crowd had collected and Prabhat Feri was practising Satyagraha calmly. "I learnt from the Satyagrahis that two Dastoors (priests) named Framji Navroji and Jamsedji Framji and two or three others formed a cordon on the way when they were passing the gates of the fire temple, and that one Dasturji spoke very offensively whereupon Satyagraha was resorted to, which attracted a large crowd."

Mr. Bharucha then approached Dastur Phiroz where many Parsis had assembled and they urged him to have the matter amicably settled. The Prabhat Feri had by then ceased and Satyagraha had been begun. Hence it was impossible for him to dictate to them to give up Satyagraha, as he was not connected with the local Congress; but he suggested a way out saying that only those few members of the Prabhat Feris who had left their camp and who practised Satyagraha might be requested to pass the fire temple singing only, and for the future he would do his best to dissuade them from taking out Prabhat Feri processions even singing.

ALLEGED INSULT TO LADIES.

Two of those present who came from Bombay approved of the solution. Accordingly, he walked back to the temple gate and requested the crowds to disperse, whereupon, though reluctantly, the people slowly dispersed and genuine members of the Prabhat Feri passed the temple singing. He escorted seven members of the Prabhat Feri and when they were passing Dastur Phiroz's house, two Parsis belonging to the priestly class spoke insultingly of the ladies.

That afternoon, he called together the members of the Prabhat Feri and obtained a promise not to pass the fire temple in Prabhat Feri even singing or playing music. He also issued a statement next day reciting briefly the previous day' incidents and appealing to the people to observe peace in face of gravest provocation. Mr. Bharucha concluded that the above facts proved that he was not connected in any way with the Prabhat Feri.

STATEMENT OF OTHER ACCUSED.

All other accused except one Jamietram stated that the charge against them was completely false as they had never participated in Prabhat Feri. Jamietram admitted that he was a member of the Prabhat Feri and supported Mr. Bharucha's statement.

The case has been adjourned to June 29.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nantes.—It is now believed that the death-roll in the "St. Philibet" disaster is 503.—Reuter.

Port Natal.—The German flying boat D.O-X was unable to rise from water when she attempted to take off from here to-day, and probably her flight along the coast of Brazil will have to be postponed.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Navy Department has received a message from the battle-ship "Wyoming" saying that all is going on well on the "Nautilus," which is busy preparing her engines and charging batteries. The Navy Department indicate that no charge will be made for towing the "Nautilus." Shipping men estimate that the tow will cost £8,000.—Reuter.

Tokio.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at 9-10 this evening at Tokio and over a wide area of eastern Japan, mainly in the district of Izu which suffered severely in the earthquake of November last. So far no casualties have been reported and only minor damage has been done.—Reuter.

INDIAN SANDHURST

Cost Of 3-Year Course Not To Exceed Rs. 4,600

SIMLA, June 16.

(By Mail).

At to-day's meeting, the Indian Sandhurst Committee discussed the fees and costs and eventually decided that the cost of the three-year course at the Indian Military College should not exceed Rs. 4600 excluding the vacation period. The discussion started on a proposal of Mr. S. N. Mukherji, Principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, who moved that the parent should not be liable to pay more than Rs. 4,500. Pocket money, books and vacation expenses should be extras.

A COMPARISON.

On this basis the following figures afford a comparison of costs at other colleges in India:

	Per year Rs.	Per course Rs.
Mechanical Engineering College, Lahore	1,000	4,000
	1,500	6,000
Government College Lahore	1,000	4,000
Medical College, Lahore	800	4,000

(now being revised upwards).

In each of these colleges there are also a number of University charges, the amount of which it has not been possible to calculate. It is probable, however, that these items will approximate to Rs. 1,000 a year.

PUNJAB BUDGET FIGURES.

The following figures have been taken from the Punjab Budget:

	Fees.	Cost of State.
(a) Engineering College	14,354	2,91,662
(b) Medical College	88,944	3,84,291
(c) Agricultural College	74,941	1,61,818

In (a) a very large number of railway apprentices pay very small fees.

In (b) the staff of the Medical College are also engaged in the hospital.

In (c) the fees include only tuition and room rent.—A.P.

CALCUTTA'S NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Late Lord Sinha's Son Succeeds Mr. Roxburg.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mr. T. J. Y. Roxburg, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was given a farewell entertainment in the Central Police Court compound this evening prior to his departure for England on leave. Out of the total collections made for the purpose a sum of Rs. 1,750 has been made over to the Calcutta University for the award of a gold medal to be named after Mr. Roxburg to the girl student who secures the highest marks in mathematics in the ISc. examination.

The Hon. Sushil K. Sinha, son of the late Lord Sinha, who succeeds Mr. Roxburg, is reported to be the first Indian to hold the appointment.—A.P.

HOW POLITICAL CRISIS WAS SETTLED.

Govt.'s Assurance Of Discussing Liberal Amendment.

LONDON, June 17.

Rugby.—Political crisis was settled yesterday by acceptance by the Government of modified Liberal amendment subject to discussions and adjustments on points of lesser importance, but when the amendment was moved in Committee of the House of Commons it was ruled out of order by Chairman.

It has now, however, been submitted by Liberals in form of a new clause. Doubts were expressed as to whether in the understood time table arranged by Government for Finance Bill, there would be time for new clause to be discussed. These doubts were dispelled in speech by the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, on the adjournment of the House late last night. In announcing Government's acceptance of Liberal amendment in its new form he said that with or without guillotine of time table Government would have it discussed in the House.—B.O.W.

Satyagraha In M. & S. M. Workshop?

MADRAS, June 17.

Excitement prevailed at the M. and S. M. Railway Workshop Perambur, this morning owing to labour throuble. About 50 workers were discharged yesterday from the Wagon and Smithy Shops in pursuance of the retrenchment scheme. A general body meeting of the Union thereupon adopted a resolution requesting the Central Committee to take prompt action in the matter. It is reported that with a view to enter their protest, other workmen offered Satyagraha this morning entering the workshop and refusing to work.—A. P.

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